BRITISH ENACTMENTS

In Force in Native States

VOLUME VI

General Appendices and Index

COMPILED BY

J. M. MACPHERSON

of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

SECOND EDITION

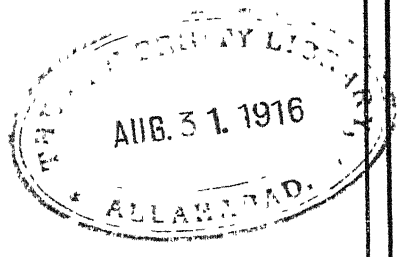
Revised and continued up to the 15th August 1899,

By A. WILLIAMS, LL.M., I.C.S.

THIRD EDITION

Further revised and continued up to the 19th April 1913,

By O. V. BOSANQUET, C.I.E., I.C.S.



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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THESE Volumes contain all the information I have been able to collect concerning the British Enactments in force in the Native States in India.[1]

2. The term "British Enactments," as used in these volumes, includes—

(I) the Enactments made by the British Legislature in exercise of the general jurisdiction which it possesses over its subjects and servants in all Native States, and

(II) the Enactments made by or under the authority of the British Indian Executive Government in exercise of the special jurisdiction which it has acquired, usually over all persons, in certain Native States or places therein.

3. [2]The distinction between these two classes of Enactments has been observed in classifying the British Enactments in force in the Native States dealt with in these volumes, the Enactments in force in each local area having been placed under separate heads according as they belong to one or other of these classes. Enactments which purport to be solely made under the authority of the Legislature, or which appear to be limited to the classes of persons with which the Legislature can deal, have been arranged under one head and styled "British-Indian Enactments"; whilst Enactments which purport to be made, in whole or in part, under the special authority of the Executive Government above described, or which do not appear to be limited to the classes of

[1] *i.e.*, the territories of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of Her Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India, or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India—*see* 52 and 53 Vict., cap. 63, s. 18 (5).

[2] There are certain exceptions to the general rules laid down in this paragraph, which are noticed in the body of the Lists.

persons with which the Legislature can deal, have been arranged under a different head, having as its title the name of the particular place for which the Enactments have been made with the word "British" prefixed. Broadly speaking, the "British-Indian Enactments" are personal laws applicable only to British subjects or servants, whilst the other Enactments are territorial laws applicable to all persons in the particular places to which they respectively refer.

4. The minor classification under each of these heads is identical, the Enactments being arranged, as far as possible, in separate lists, as they are of the nature of—

(1) Principal Enactments, that is, Enactments made under the immediate authority of the Legislature or the Executive Government, consisting of—

A.—Enactments of the Legislature—

(*a*) Statutes,

(*b*) Acts of the Governor-General in Council[1];

B.—Enactments of the Executive Government—

(*a*) Enactments of the British-Indian Legislatures applied,

(*b*) Special Laws; or

(2) Subordinate Enactments, that is, Enactments (Rules and Orders) made under authority conferred in this behalf by Principal Enactments.

5. "Special Laws" are new laws made by the Executive Government for places in which it has acquired special jurisdiction, while "Enactments of the British-Indian Legislatures

[1] Strictly speaking, *all* the Enactments of the Legislatures established in this country are Subordinate Enactments, inasmuch as the Indian Legislatures derive their authority solely from Parliamentary Enactments; but for the purposes of these Lists, Acts of the Governor-General in Council are classified as on the same footing with Statutes.

applied" are, as their title indicates, existing British-Indian Enactments which have, by order of the Executive Government, been adopted, usually with certain modifications, as laws in such places. Though there is no material distinction between these two kinds of Enactments, it has been found convenient to arrange them in separate groups in these volumes.

6. A general classification of the British Enactments which may be made for the Native States in India, and a detailed classification of the various British Enactments actually in force in the Native States dealt with in each volume, which have been prepared in accordance with the above remarks, will be found in Statements Nos. I and II, prefixed to these volumes (pages xi and xii).

7. The Enactments which the various Native States may have made for their respective territories are beyond the scope of this work.

8. For the convenience of local officers, each volume contains (*see* Part I) the British Enactments in force generally in all Native States in India, as well as the Enactments in force locally in the particular Native States with which it deals.

9. Numerous references to Aitchison's Treaties have been inserted, which will, it is hoped, add to the usefulness of these Lists. The revised edition of 1876 is the one referred to.

10. A short alphabetical index of names of places has been appended for convenience of reference.

11. In compiling the volumes—

(*a*) Rules and Orders of a temporary nature or conferring powers on persons by name have, as a rule, been omitted; and

(*b*) Special Laws and Subordinate Enactments, which are not to be found in the Codes published by the Legislative Department, have, as a rule, been set out *in extenso*.

12. Mr. G. R. Ridge of the Legislative Department Office has assisted me in the preparation of these Lists, and Mr. F. G.

Wigley, the Officiating Under Secretary, has kindly undertaken to supervise the passing of the final proof through the Press and the insertion of such Enactments as may be issued after this date.

13. Lastly, it must be stated that these volumes are not authoritative, and that the Government of India is in no way responsible for their contents. They have been compiled by me from the Official Gazettes, supplemented by local information obtained through the Foreign Department. Though I have made them as complete and accurate as was possible, having regard to the materials at my disposal and the limited time which I have been at liberty to devote to the work, I am fully conscious of their many defects. At the same time I hope that, notwithstanding their imperfections, the volumes will be found to be of some practical value to Political Officers and others desirous of obtaining information concerning the British Enactments in force in the Native States in India.

J. M. MACPHERSON.

SIMLA;
The 27th October 1890.

In his recent valuable work, "The Protected Native States of India," Mr. Lee-Warner states (see page 366) that if the reader "refers to the official Gazettes of the Indian Government he will find many scores of pages devoted annually to the judicial notifications published by the political offices of the Empire. The law relating to the Native States fills thousands of pages." The object of the work now being brought to completion has been to save the labour and trouble involved in referring to the official Gazettes for these Notifications by supplying information in a classified form as to their contents. Though the work only professes to contain lists of the Notifications in question, it will be found on examination that, except in the case of the two first volumes, which do not, as a rule, reproduce the subordinate Enactments, the whole of each Notification referred to in these volumes is set out *in extenso* either in the last column of the

Lists or in the appendices, so that a reference to the Gazettes, even for the purpose of ascertaining the exact words of a Notification, has been rendered unnecessary. Indeed, if used in conjunction with the "Codes" published by the Legislative Department, which contain the Statutes, Acts, and Regulations mentioned in the Lists, these volumes ought to form a fairly complete handbook to the British Enactments now in force in the Native States of India.

The subject of the relations between the British Government and the Native States of India has of late been brought before the public not only in Mr. Lee-Warner's work above mentioned, but also in Mr. Tupper's no less valuable work, "Our Indian Protectorate." In both these volumes these relations have been treated of chiefly from a politico-historical point of view. In his earlier work, entitled "A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads relating to India and neighbouring countries," of which a revised edition has recently been published, Sir Charles Aitchison dealt very fully and comprehensively with the same subject, mainly from the standpoint of our contractual relations towards these States. In these and the previous volumes of this work an attempt has been made to approach this subject from what may be described as its legal or jurisdictional aspect, the object being to show the extent to which British-made law applies to these Native States, and, though these volumes are practically little more than compilations of information which is available to any one who chooses to study the Gazettes, they will perhaps help to throw light on what has hitherto been a somewhat confusing branch of the subject.

J. M. MACPHERSON.

SIMLA;
The 1st January 1895.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

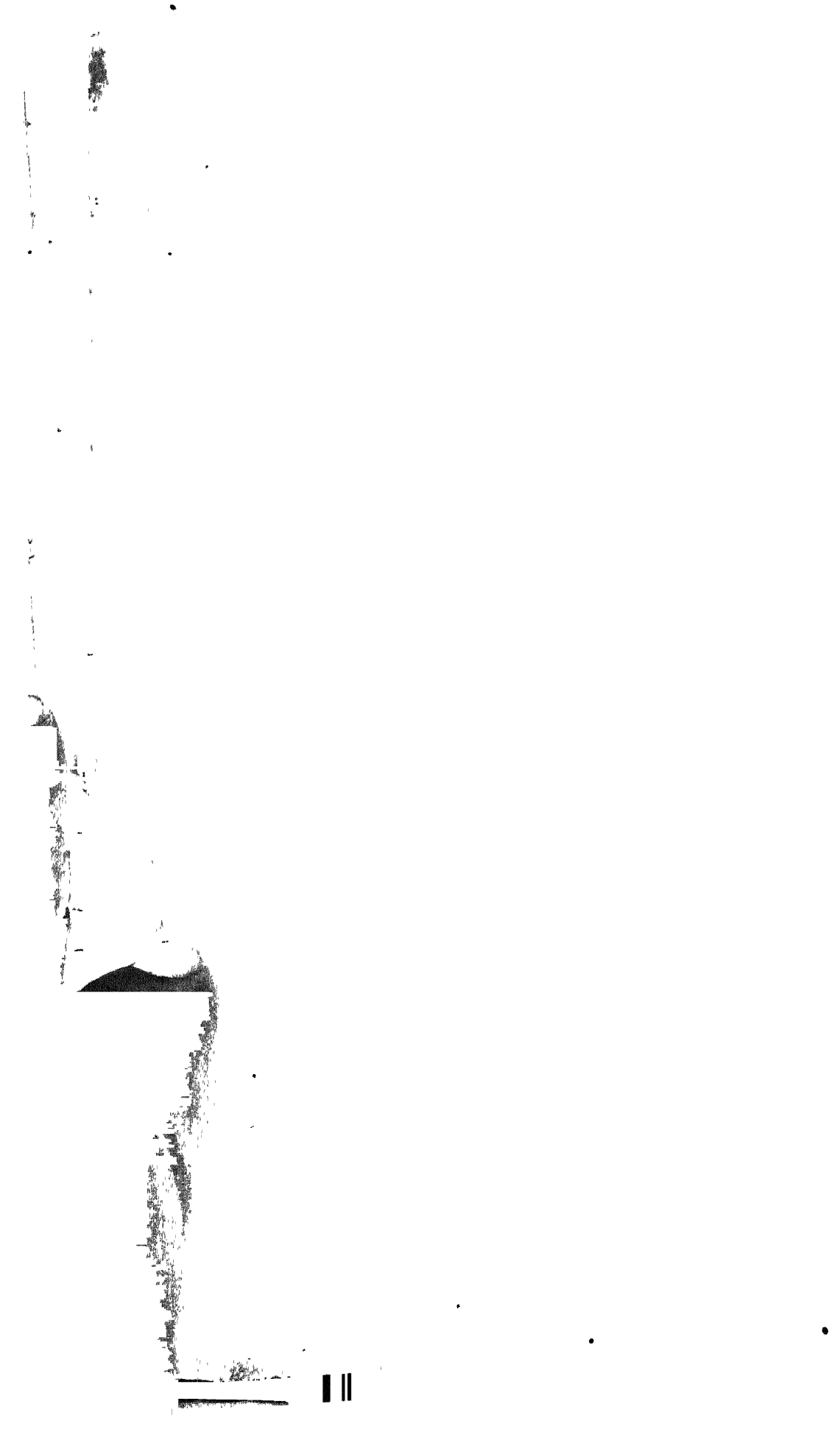
IN preparing for publication the second edition of this work one important alteration has been introduced which, it is hoped, will render it more useful for purposes of reference. In the first edition the Enactments were merely summarized and included in the lists, with the exception of certain special ones, which were reproduced *in extenso* in Appendices: in the present edition, however, all Enactments which have been issued by the Government of India have been reproduced *in extenso*, except in so far as they are to be found in the volumes of General Acts of the Governor-General in Council, or in one of the Provincial Codes. In such cases full references are given: and the chronological lists which formed the basis of the first edition are only retained in a simplified form to serve the purposes of a table or index. In its present form it is hoped that the work may be regarded as a not inadequate supplement to the General Acts of the Governor-General in Council and the Provincial Codes.

2. A general nominal index has been added at the end of the sixth Volume (the Western Indian Volume) for facility of reference.

3. Mr. Macpherson, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, who compiled the first edition, has kindly permitted me to consult him in matters regarding the general scheme of the work, and I have to express my obligations to him for his advice. I have also had the assistance of Mr. Ridge of the Legislative Department Office, who has been most useful in helping to prepare the volumes for Press.

A. WILLIAMS.

SIMLA;
The 15th September 1899.



PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

IN this, the third, edition of "British Enactments in force in Native States," the system of arrangement has been altered from that adopted by Mr. (now Sir John) Macpherson in the first edition. States in relation with the Government of India, with the Administered Areas situated in them, have been grouped (Volumes I-III) apart from those in relation with Local Governments (Volume IV), while one Volume (V) is devoted to Railways wherever situated. Again orders under Acts applied and under Local Laws have been separated from the rest of the enactments, and form Volumes II and III in the case of the first group of States, and Part II of Volume IV in the case of the second group, and Part II of Volume V in the case of railways. Lastly, for convenience of reference, orders relating to Courts have been entered under a separate sub-head in each chapter in Volumes I, IV, Part I, and V, Part I. In the Appendices have been collected all orders to which there are constant references in the body of the work, or which it is convenient to group together for purposes of comparison, such as orders relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace, of Marriage Registrars, and of Registrars of Births and Deaths.

Each Volume states the law as in force on the 19th April 1913.

O V. BOSANQUET.

SIMLA;
The 24th April 1913.



GENERAL APPENDICES.

I.—Statutes in force generally in all Native States in India.

II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council in force generally in all Native States, or containing special provisions relating to Native States.

III.—The Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.

IV.—Orders relating to the exercise of jurisdiction over British subjects.

V.—Orders relating to the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872).

VI.—Orders relating to the Administrator General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874).

VII.—Orders relating to the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886).

VIII.—Orders relating to the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886).

IX.—Orders relating to Extradition.

X.—Orders relating to the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904).

XI.—Orders delegating to Local Governments the power to sanction suits against Chiefs, etc.

XII.—Orders relating to the service and execution

(A) By British Courts in Native States of summonses and decrees of Courts in British India and of Courts of Native States,

(B) By Courts in British India of summonses and decrees of Courts of Native States;

(C) By Courts of Native States of summonses and decrees of Courts in British India and of British Courts in Native States.

XIII.—Orders empowering British Courts beyond the limits of British India to send warrants for the execution of capital sentences to officers in charge of prisons in British India.

XIV.—Order providing for the recovery in territories administered by the Governor General in Council beyond British India of revenue arrears accruing in British India.

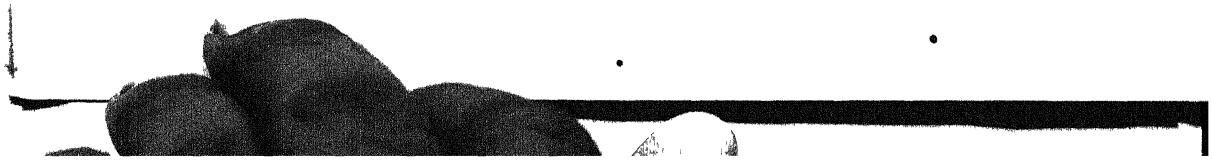
XV.—Order regulating the publication of newspapers and other printed works in territories administered by the Governor General in Council beyond British India.

XVI.—ORDERS PROVIDING FOR THE PREVENTION OF DANGEROUS EPIDEMIC DISEASES IN TERRITORIES ADMINISTERED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

XVII.—THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1909.

XVIII.—ORDERS RELATING TO THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 (IX of 1890), AND THE INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD ACT, 1905 (IV OF 1905).

I.—Statutes in force generally in all Native States in India.



I.—Statutes in force generally in all Native States in India.[1]

Year.	Reign	Chapter.	Subject.	Extent of application.
1772-73	13 Geo. III.	63	East India Company Act, 1772.[2]	Section 14 declares that the new Charter establishing a Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta shall extend to all British subjects who shall reside in the kingdoms or provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, or any of them, under the protection of the East India Company; and empowers the Court so established to hear and determine all complaints against any of His Majesty's subjects for any crimes, misdemeanours or oppressions committed or to be committed; and also to entertain, hear and determine any suits or actions whatsoever against any of His Majesty's subjects in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and any suit, action or complaint against any person who shall at the time such debt or cause of action or complaint shall have arisen, have been employed by, or shall have been, directly or indirectly, in the service of the Company, or any of His Majesty's subjects.
1792-93	33 Geo III.	52	The East India Company Act, 1793[2]	Section 67 declares all His Majesty's subjects as well as servants of the said United Company as others, to be amenable to all Courts of Justice, both in India and Great Britain, of competent jurisdiction to try offences committed in India for all acts, injuries, wrongs, oppressions, trespasses, misdemeanours, offences and crimes whatever by them or any of them done or to be done or committed in any of the lands or territories of any Native Prince or State, or against their persons or properties, or the persons or properties of any of their subjects or people, in the same manner as if the same had been done or committed within the territories directly subject to and under the British Government in India.

[1] Many of the Statutes in this List only confer power on the Governor General in Council to make laws for British subjects in Native States instead of prescribing such laws themselves, but it is convenient to include them under this head.

[2] *See* Schedule 1 to the Short Titles Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict., c. 14).

Year.	Reign.	Chapter.	Subject.	Extent of application.
1796-97	37 Geo. III.	142	The East India Company Act, 1797.[1]	Section 10 empowers the Supreme Court established by the new Charter at Madras and Bombay to hear and determine all and all manner of complaints against any of His Majesty's subjects for any crimes, misdemeanours and oppressions committed or to be committed; and also to hear and determine all suits and actions whatsoever against any of His Majesty's subjects arising * * * within any of the dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, respectively, or against persons who, at the time when such debt or cause of action shall have arisen, have been employed by or shall have been directly or indirectly in the service of the United Company or any of His Majesty's subjects.
1833	3 & 4 Will. IV.	85	The Government of India Act, 1833.[1]	Section 73 empowers the Governor General in Council to make Articles of War for the Government of Native officers and soldiers in the Military service of His Majesty, and for the administration of justice by Courts-martial to be holden over such officers and soldiers; such articles to prevail and be in force wheresoever such officers and soldiers may be serving.
1861	24 & 25 Vict.	67	Indian Councils Act.	Section 22 empowers the Governor General in Council to make laws and regulations for all servants of the Government of India within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with His Majesty.
1865	28 & 29 Vict.	15	The Indian High Courts Act, 1865.[1]	Section 3 empowers the Governor General in Council to authorise and empower High Courts to exercise jurisdiction in respect of Christian subjects of His Majesty resident within the dominions of such of the Princes and States of India in alliance with His Majesty as he may from time to time determine.[2]

[1] *See* Schedule I to the Short Titles Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict., c. 14).
[2] For orders so issued *see* Appendix IV.

Year.	Reign.	Chapter.	Subject.	Extent of application.
1865	28 & 29 Vict.	17	The Government of India Act, 1865.[1]	Section 1 empowers the Governor General in Council to make laws and regulations for all British subjects of His Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty, whether in the service of the Government of India or otherwise.
1869	32 & 33 Vict.	98	The Indian Councils Act, 1869.[1]	Section 1 empowers the Governor General in Council to make laws and regulations for Native Indian subjects of His Majesty without and beyond as well as within the Indian territories under the dominion of His Majesty.
1876	39 & 40 Vict.	46	The Slave Trade Act, 1876.[1]	Provides[2] (section 1) for the punishment of offences against slave trade law committed by British subjects and subjects of allied Native States in such places in Asia and Africa as His Majesty may specify by Order[3]; confers (section 3) certain powers on High Courts in India in regard to obtaining evidence in such allied Native States of the commission of such offences, and extends (section 4) the provisions of the Muscat Order in Council, 1867, to the subjects of allied Native States residing in Muscat territories.
1879	42 & 43 Vict.	41	The Indian Guaranteed Railways Act, 1879.[4]	Section 1, paragraph 3, and section 2 empower Guaranteed Railway Companies to make agreements with the Secretary of State as to the working of railways, which term is defined as meaning any railway constructed before or after the passing of this Act and belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council or situate in His Majesty's territories in India, or in any territory in the East Indies belonging to any Native Prince or State in alliance with His Majesty or to any European power.

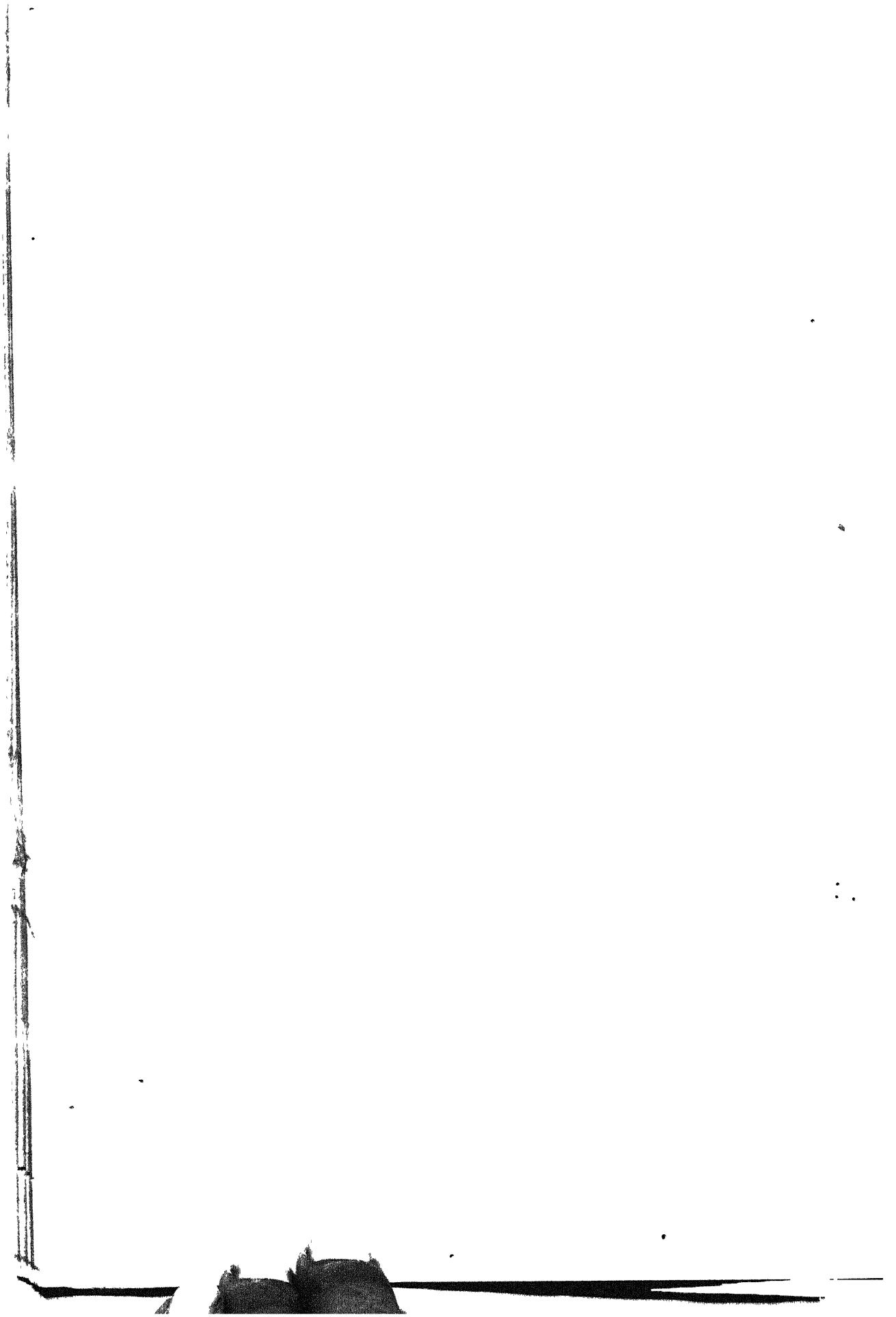
[1] *See* Schedule I to the Short Titles Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict., c. 14).
[2] Only so much of this Statute as refers to Native States in India or the subjects of such States is here quoted.
[3] For orders under the section *see Gazette of India*, 1877, Part I, p. 381, printed Vol. I, p. 3.
[4] *Cf.* the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict., c. 5), s. 4.

Year.	Reign.	Chapter.	Subject.	Extent of application
1881	44 & 45 Vict.	58	The Army Act (*as amended for the time being by subsequent Acts*).	Purports to apply generally to His Majesty's Forces wherever serving, and particularly when serving in India, which term is defined to mean "British India together with any territories of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor General of India." [See section 180 and section 190, clause (21) as amended by the Army (Annual) Act, 1890]
1884	47 & 48 Vict.	38	Indian Marine Service.	Empowers the Governor General in Council to make laws for all persons employed or serving in, or belonging to, His Majesty's Indian Marine Service, provided that no such law shall apply to any offence unless the vessel to which the offender belongs is at the time of the commission of the offence on the High Seas between the Cape of Good Hope on the west and the Straits of Magellan on the east, or on territorial waters between those limits.
1889	52 & 53 Vict.	10	Commissioners for Oaths Act.	Section 3 (1) admits of an oath or affidavit required for the purpose of any Court or matter in England, etc., being taken or made in any place out of England, before any person having authority to administer an oath in that place. Section 6 (2) authorises every British Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, and Secretary of Embassy or Legation exercising his functions in any foreign country, and every British Consul-General, Acting Consul, Pro-Consul, and Consular Agent exercising his functions in any foreign place, to administer any oath and take any affidavit and also do any notarial act which any notary public can do in the United Kingdom.
1889	52 & 53 Vict	63	The Interpretation Act, 1889.	Defines the expression "India" as meaning British India together with any territories of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor General of India. [Section 18 (5).]

Year.	Reign.	Chapter	Subject	Extent of application.
1890	53 & 54 Vict.	37	The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890.	Provides for the exercise of His Majesty's jurisdiction out of His dominions.[1] Section 15 applies to all subjects of Princes and States in India the provisions of any Orders in Council made in pursuance of the Act and extending to persons enjoying His Majesty's protection.
1893	56 & 57 Vict.	5	The Regimental Debts Act, 1893.	Applies (section 25) to India[2] subject to certain modifications and subject to the proviso that it shall not apply, save so far as may be prescribed, to any Native of India within the meaning of Indian Military Law, and (section 30) to all persons subject to Military Law, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions.
1911	1 & 2 Geo. V.	28	The Official Secrets Act, 1911.	Applies to all acts which are offences under the Act, when committed in any part of His Majesty's dominions, or when committed by British officers or subjects any where. [Section 10 (1).] Any competent British Court in the place where an offence is committed may enquire into and determine such offence. [Section 10 (2).]
1911	1 & 2 Geo. V.	46	The Copyright Act, 1911.	Section 28 provides for the extension of the Act by Order in Council to any territory under His Majesty's protection.
1911	1 & 2 Geo. V.	57	The Maritime Conventions Act, 1911.	Extends to territories under His Majesty's protection. [Section 9 (1).]

[1] The Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, issued under this Act is printed in Appendix III.

[2] As defined by the Interpretation Act, 1889, *see* above



II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council in force generally in all Native States in India, or containing special provisions relating to Native States.

II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council in force generally in all Native States in India, or containing special provisions relating to Native States.

Year.	No.	Title.	Extent of application.
1860	XLV	Indian Penal Code (*as amended by* Acts XXVII of 1870, XIX of 1872, VIII of 1882, X of 1886, I and IV of 1889, X of 1891, III of 1894, III of 1895, VI of 1896, IV of 1898, III of 1910 and VIII of 1913).	Applies generally to persons liable by any law passed by the Governor General in Council to be tried for an offence committed beyond the limits of British India, and to any Native Indian subject of Her Majesty in any place without and beyond British India, and to any other British subject and to any servant of the King, whether a British subject or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India (*see* sections 3 and 4). Enhanced punishment may be given by Courts in British India for certain offences after previous convictions by British Courts in Native States (*see* section 75).
1869	IV	Indian Divorce Act [1] (*as amended by* Act X of 1912).	Applies generally to British subjects within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty (*see* section 2).
,,	XX	Indian Volunteers Act, 1869 (*as amended by* Acts X of 1896 and V of 1909).	Applies generally to British subjects within the dominions of Native Princes and States in alliance with His Majesty (*see* section 2).
1872	I	Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	Section 79 declares that every document purporting to be a certificate, etc., which is by law admissible as evidence shall be presumed to be genuine when duly certified by any officer in any Native State in alliance with His Majesty who is duly authorised thereto by the Governor General in Council.
,,	XV	Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (*as amended by* Acts II of 1891, II of 1892, I of 1903 and XIII of 1911).[2]	Applies generally to Christian subjects of His Majesty within the territories of Native Princes and States in alliance with His Majesty (*see* section 1).
1873	X	Indian Oaths Act, 1873.	Applies generally to subjects of His Majesty within the territories of Native Princes and States in alliance with His Majesty (*see* section 1).
1874	II	[3]Administrator General's Act, 1874 (*as amended by* Acts IX of 1881, II of 1890 and VII of 1901).[2]	Applies generally to British subjects of His Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty (*see* section 1).

[1] *See* in connection with the application of this Act to British subjects in Native States *Thomson* v. *Thomson*, I. L. R., 10 Bom., 42.
[2] For Rules and Orders issued under these Acts, *see* Appendices V and VI.
[3] Till Act III of 1913 comes into force.

Year.	No.	Title.	Extent of application
1874	III	Married Women's Property Act, 1874.	Applies generally to subjects of His Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty (*see* section 2).
„	IX	European Vagrancy Act, 1874.	Extends generally to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty (*see* section 1).[1]
1875	IX	Indian Majority Act, 1875.	Applies generally to subjects of His Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty (*see* section 1).
1880	VII	Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.	The provisions of the Act for preventing overloading and improper loading apply to foreign ships when in ports of British India (*see* section 85).
1884	VII	Indian Steam-Ships Act, 1884 (*as amended by* Acts III of 1890, III of 1902, and I of 1909).	Section 4 prohibits the carriage of more than 12 passengers by a steam-ship not having a certificate from any place in, to any place out of, British India.
1885	XIII	Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.	Applies generally to subjects of His Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty (*see* section 1).
1886	II	[2] Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (*as amended by* Act XI of 1903).[3]	Applies generally within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty to British subjects in those dominions who are in the service of the Government of India, or of a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor General in Council in that behalf (*see* section 1).
„	VI	Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (*as amended by* Acts XVI of 1890 and IX of 1911).[3]	Applies generally to British subjects in the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty (*see* section 2).

[1] NOTE.—Sections 4 to 16 (inclusive), 19, 20, 24 and 29 do not come into force in any of the dominions of the Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty not situate within the limits of any Presidency, Lieutenant-Governorship or Chief Commissionership in British India until such day or respective days as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoints in this behalf. With reference to this provision, sections 4 to 9 (inclusive) and sections 19, 20, 24 and 29 were declared to come into force in the dominions of Princes and States comprised in the Central India Agency, with effect from the 23rd September, 1891. (Notification No. 3918-I., dated the 3rd September, 1891, *Gazette of India*, 1891, Pt I, p. 552): of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad from the 31st July, 1890 (Notification No. 2513 I., dated the 31st July 1890, *Gazette of India*, 1890, Pt. I, p. 597): and of Princes and States in the Punjab from the 9th February, 1872 (Notification No. 900, dated the 22nd February, 1872, *Gazette of India*, 1872, Pt. I, p. 188): and in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Madras from November, 1870 (Notification No. 4826, dated the 20th October 1870, *Gazette of India*, 1870, Pt. I, p. 723).

[2] This short title was given by the Indian Short Titles Act, 1897 (XIV of 1897), printed General Acts, Vol. IV, Ed. 1909, p. 586.

[3] For Rules and Orders issued under these Acts *see* App. VII and VIII.

Year.	No.	Title.	Extent of application.
1887	X	Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887.	Applies generally— (*a*) to all subjects of His Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty; (*b*) to all Native Indian subjects of His Majesty without and beyond British India; and (*c*) subject to certain exceptions, to vessels carrying more than thirty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa; (*see* section 2).
	XIV	Indian Marine Act, 1887 (*as amended by* Acts XVII of 1888 and I of 1899).	Applies generally to persons employed or serving in or belonging to the Indian Marine whose vessels are within the limits of Indian waters, as defined by the Indian Marine Service Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict., c. 38).
1888	IV	Indian Reserve Forces Act, 1888.	Purports to subject persons belonging to Indian Reserve Forces to military law in the same manner, and to the same extent, as persons belonging to His Majesty's Indian Forces [*i.e.*, when serving in Native States as well as elsewhere, *see* entries opposite the Army Act (44 & 45 Vict., c. 58,) *supra*, page 8, and Act VIII of 1911, at page 19 *infra* respectively].
1889	VII	Succession Certificate Act, 1889.	Admits as valid succession certificates granted or extended to residents within Foreign States by British representatives accredited thereto, subject to certain conditions (section 17).
„	XV	Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889 (*as amended by* Act V of 1904).	Applies— (*a*) to all subjects of His Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty [*see* section 1 (*2*) (*a*)]; and (*b*) to all Native Indian subjects of His Majesty without and beyond British India [*see* section 1 (*2*) (*b*)].
1890	I	Revenue Recovery Act, 1890.	Section 8 provides for the recovery in British India of certain public demands arising in local areas beyond British India when this Act has been applied thereto.[1]
„	IX	Indian Railways Act, 1890, *as amended by* Act IX of 1896.	Applies to all subjects of His Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty, and to all Native subjects of His Majesty without and beyond British India and those dominions, *see* section 1 (2)

[1] As to the application of this Act to such areas, *see* App XIV.

Year.	No.	Title.	Extent of application.
1895	XIV	Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.	Applies generally— (*a*) to all subjects of His Majesty within the dominions of Princes or States in India under the suzerainty of His Majesty; and (*b*) to all Native Indian subjects of His Majesty without and beyond British India, *see* section 2 (1).
1897	X	General Clauses Act, 1897, *as amended by* Act I of 1903.	Applies in certain cases to all Acts passed after the 3rd January, 1868, in others to all Acts made after the 14th January, 1887, and in others to all Acts made after the Act came into force and therefore to such Acts when they apply to Native States.
1898	III	Lepers Act, 1898, *as amended by* Act XII of 1903.	Section 19 provides for the reception in leper asylums in British India of lepers from territories of Princes and States in India.
	V	Code of Criminal Procedure.[1]	Sections 188 and 189 provide for the trial in British India of European British subjects and of servants of the King committing offences in the territories of Princes or States in India and of Native Indian subjects committing offences anywhere. Chapter XL provides for the issue of commissions for the examination of witnesses residing in the dominions of Princes or States in alliance with His Majesty.
,,	VI	Indian Post Office Act, 1898, *as amended by* Acts II of 1903 and III of 1912.	Applies generally to— (*a*) all Native Indian subjects of His Majesty in any place without and beyond British India; (*b*) all other British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India; and (*c*) all servants of the King, whether British subjects or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India, *see* section 1 (2) Provides for the establishment of Post Offices beyond the limits of British India.

[1] NOTE.—The law relating to offences and criminal procedure for the time being in force in British India has generally been extended (subject, as to procedure, to such modifications as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs) to British subjects beyond British India by notification No. 1863 I. A, dated the 13th May 1904—printed in Appendix IV.

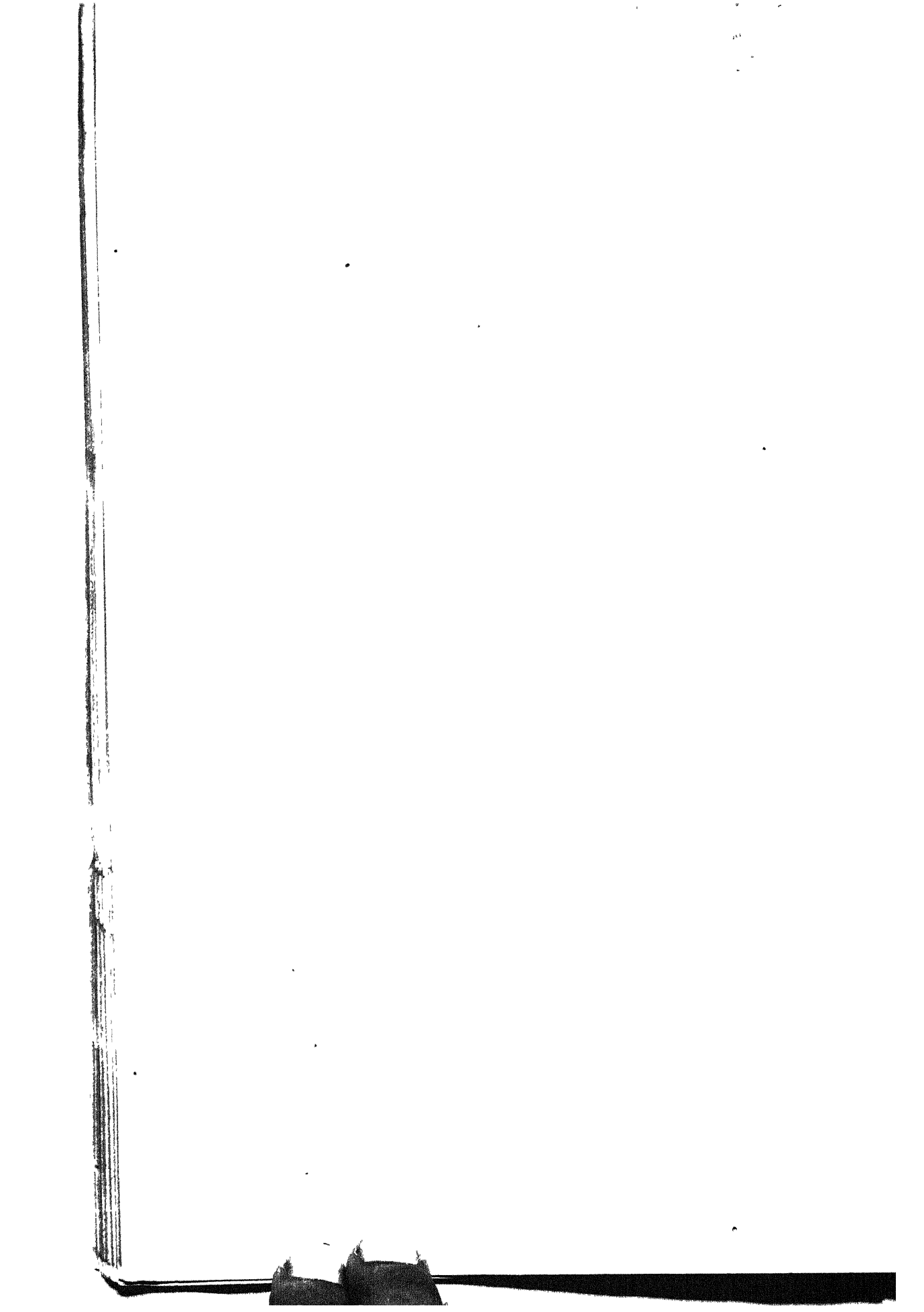
Year.	No	Title.	Extent of application.
1900	III	Prisoners Act, 1900, *as amended by* Act I of 1903.	Section 15 empowers officers in charge of prisons outside the Presidency towns to give effect to any sentence or order or warrant for the detention of any person passed or issued (*a*) by any Court acting without British India under the authority of His Majesty or of the Governor General in Council, or of a Local Government, or (*b*) by any Court in the territories of any Prince or State in India— (*i*) if the presiding Judge or one of the Judges is an officer of the British Government authorized to sit as such Judge by the Prince or State or by the Governor General in Council, and (*ii*) if the reception, detention, or imprisonment in British India of persons sentenced by such Court has been authorised by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government, or (*c*) by any other Court in the territories of any Prince or State in India with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government in each case. Section 18 provides in certain circumstances for the execution in British India of capital sentences passed by British Courts without British India, and directs that the Courts mentioned in section 15 (*b*) (*i*) shall be deemed to be British Courts for the purposes of this section.[1]
1903	XIV	Indian Foreign Marriage Act, 1903.	Applies— (*a* to all British subjects, and (*b*) to all servants of the King, whether British subjects or not in the territories of any Prince or State in India, *see* section 1 (3).
„	XV	Indian Extradition Act, 1903[2] *as amended by* Act I of 1913.	Chapter III provides for the surrender of fugitive criminals, including deserters from the Imperial Service Troops, in the case of Native States Chapter VI provides for the execution of commissions issued by Criminal Courts outside British India.
1904	VIII	Indian Universities Act, 1904.	Section 27 provides for the inclusion of Native States in the territorial limits within which the Indian Universities exercise powers.[3]

[1] For orders on this subject, *see* Appendix XIII.
[2] For orders under the Act, *see* Appendix IX
[3] *See* notification No 717, dated the 20th August 1904, printed in Appendix X.

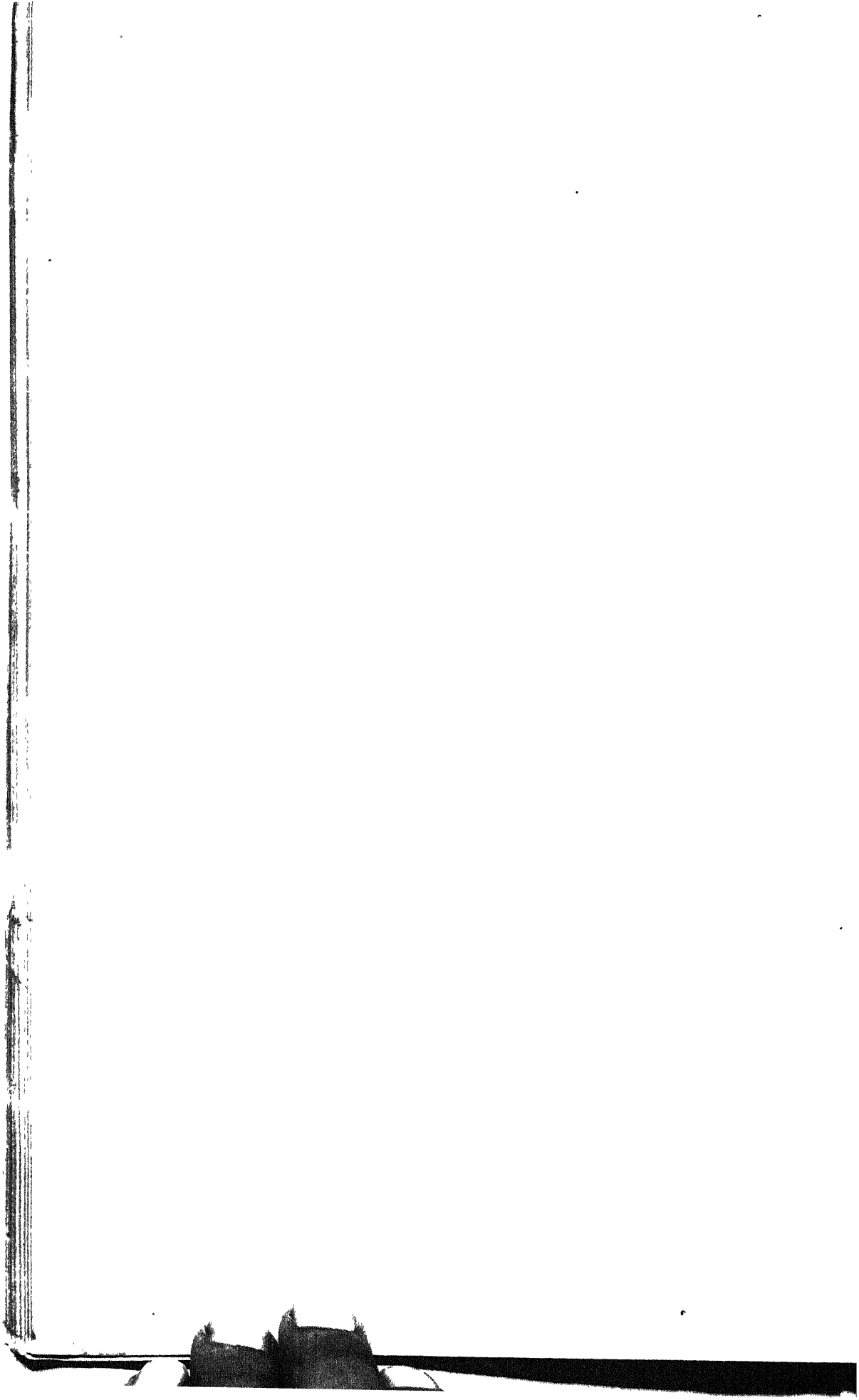
Year.	No.	Title.	Extent of application.
1908	V	Code of Civil Procedure.	Section 29 provides for the service by Courts in British India of the summonses of any Civil or Revenue Court beyond British India which either has been established or continued by the Governor General in Council[1] or has been notified[2] for the concession. Rule 26[3] of Order V in the First Schedule provides for the service in foreign territory of the summonses of Courts in British India. Section 43 provides for the execution in British India of decrees of Courts in foreign territory established or continued by the Governor General in Council.[1] Section 44[2] provides for the execution in British India of decrees of Civil or Revenue Courts of Native States. Section 45 provides for the execution of decrees of Courts in British India by Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council in foreign territory.[1] Section 77 provides for the examination of witnesses residing beyond British India Section 78 provides for the execution and return of commissions issued by Courts beyond the limits of British India established, or continued by the Governor General in Council.[1] Sections 84 to 87[4] deal with suits by or against any Sovereign Prince or Ruling Chief, whether in subordinate alliance with the British Government or otherwise, or any Ambassador or Envoy of a foreign State. Schedule I, Order XXXII, Rule 16, excepts a Sovereign Prince or Ruling Chief suing or being sued in the name of his State by the direction of the Governor General in Council or a Local Government from the provisions of order XXXII (suits by or against minors or persons of unsound mind).
"	VI	Explosive Substances Act, 1908.	Applies to— (*a*) all native Indian subjects of His Majesty in any place without and beyond British India, (*b*) all other British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India. *See* Section 1 (2)

[1] For lists of such Courts *see* Appendix XIIA
[2] For such notifications *see* Appendix XIIB
[3] For notifications under this rule *see* Appendices XIIA and XIIC.
[4] For notification under section 86, *see* Appendix XI.

Year.	No	Title.	Extent of application.
1908	IX	Indian Limitation Act, 1908	Section 13 provides that the period of absence from territories beyond British India under the administration of the Government shall also be excluded in computing period of limitation.
„	XVII	Indian Emigration Act, 1908, *as amended by* Act XIV of 1910.	Applies to any native of India who emigrates or has emigrated beyond the limits of India to countries other than Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.
1909	III	Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909.	Provides as to acts of insolvency committed out of British India.
1911	VIII	Indian Army Act, 1911.	Applies to native officers, soldiers, and followers of His Majesty's Indian Forces wherever serving, including Native States in India. Section 5 also provides for the application of the provisions of the Act, to any force raised or maintained in India under the authority of the Governor General in Council.
1912	IV	Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.	Sections 98 and 99 provide for the reception and detention of lunatics in asylums in British India under orders or warrants issued by Courts beyond the limits of British India.
„	VI	Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.	Section 19 specifies requirements as to Companies constituted outside British India which establish a place of business or appoint an agent in British India.
1913	II	Official Trustees Act, 1913	Applies [*see* section 1 (2)] to all British and Indian subjects of His Majesty in the territories of Native States in India, which for the purposes of the Act may be included in a Presidency [section 2 (5)] or province (section 31).
„	III	Administrator General's Act, 1913.	Applies [*see* section 1 (2)] to all British and Indian subjects of His Majesty in the territories of Native States in India, which for the purposes of the Act may be included in a Presidency [section 2 (9)] or province (section 58).



III.—The Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.



III.—The Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.

No. 3917-I. A., dated the 12th September 1902.—The following Order of His Majesty the King in Council which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 13th June 1902, is republished for general information.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

INDIAN (FOREIGN JURISDICTION) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1902.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE 11TH DAY OF JUNE 1902.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.
Earl of Kintore.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Sir John Winfield Bonser.

WHEREAS by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has powers and jurisdiction, exercised on His behalf by the Governor General of India in Council, in India and in certain territories adjacent thereto;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows.

1. This Order may be cited as the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.

2. The limits of this Order are the territories of India outside British India, and any other territories which may be declared by His Majesty in Council to be territories in which jurisdiction is exercised by or on behalf of His Majesty through the Governor General of India in Council, or some authority subordinate to him, including the territorial waters of any such territories.

3. The Governor General of India in Council may, on His Majesty's behalf, exercise any power or jurisdiction which His Majesty or the Governor General of India in Council for the time being has within the limits of this Order and may delegate[1] any such power or jurisdiction to any

[1] For such delegation to the Governor of Bombay in Council *see* notification No. 2859-I. A., dated the 19th June 1903, *post*

servant of the British Indian Government in such manner and to such extent as the Governor General in Council from time to time thinks fit.

4. The Governor General in Council may make such rules and orders as may seem expedient for carrying this Order into effect, and in particular—

(*a*) for determining the law and procedure to be observed, whether by applying with or without modifications all or any of the provisions of any enactment in force elsewhere, or otherwise;

(*b*) for determining the persons who are to exercise jurisdiction, either generally or in particular classes of cases, and the powers to be exercised by them;

(*c*) for determining the courts, authorities, judges, and magistrates, by whom, and for regulating the manner in which, any jurisdiction, auxiliary or incidental to or consequential on the jurisdiction exercised under this Order, is to be exercised in British India;

(*d*) for regulating the amount, collection, and application of fees.

5. All appointments, delegations, certificates, requisitions, rules, notifications, processes, orders, and directions made or issued under or in pursuance of any enactment of the Indian Legislature regulating the exercise of foreign jurisdiction, are hereby confirmed, and shall have effect as if made or issued under this Order

6. The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to the construction of this Order.

A. W. FITZROY.

[*Gazette of India, 1902, Pt. I., p. 667.*]

Delegation of powers to the Governor of Bombay in Council.

No. 2859-I A., dated the 19th June 1903.—In exercise of the powers conferred by article 3 of the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Governor of Bombay in Council the power to make rules and orders within the places set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, which is conferred on the Governor General in Council by article 4 of the said Order in Council ·

Provided that the exercise of the power hereby delegated shall be subject to the control of the Governor General in Council;

Provided also, that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to preclude the Governor General in Council from exercising any power hereby delegated.

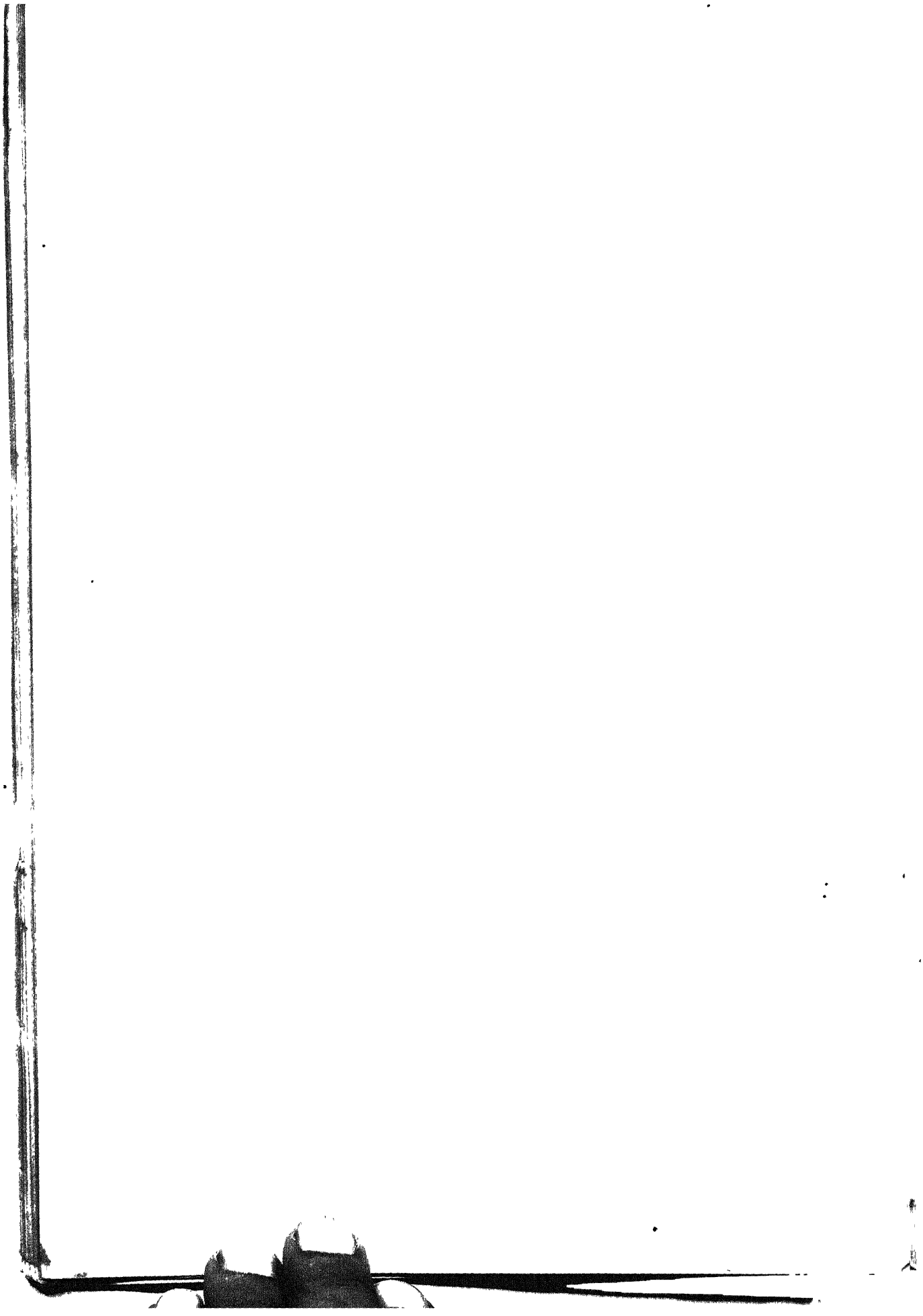
THE SCHEDULE.

* * *[1]

[*Gazette of India*, 1903, Pt. I, p. 515].

[1] Not re-printed Contains a list of jurisdictional States and non-jurisdictional estates including the Administered Areas) under the control of the Government of Bombay.

IV.—Orders relating to the Exercise of Jurisdiction over British Subjects in Native States.



IV.—Orders relating to the Exercise of Jurisdiction over British Subjects in Native States.

Criminal law and procedure of British India applicable to British subjects in the territories outside British India in which jurisdiction is exercised by the Governor General in Council.

No. 1863-I. A., dated the 13th May 1904.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st day of June 1904, to direct that, for the purposes of any power or jurisdiction exercised under that Order, the law relating to offences and to criminal procedure for the time being in force in British India shall, subject as to procedure to such modifications as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs, apply, so far as applicable, to all subjects of His Majesty.

[*Gazette of India*, 1 904, Pt. I, p. 365]

Jurisdiction of High Courts over European British subjects in Native States.

No. 853-I B , dated the 16th April 1913.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian High Courts Act, 1865 (28 and 29 Vict., cap. 15) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 178-J., dated the 23rd September 1874, as subsequently amended, except in so far as it relates to Berar and to the parganas of Todgarh, Diwair, Saroth, Chang and Kot Karana in Merwara, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that original and appellate criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects of His Majesty, being Christians, resident within the territories, save the portions aforesaid, of the States of India named below shall, until the Governor General in Council otherwise orders, be exercised by the High Courts of Judicature established at Fort William, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively, as follows.—

BY THE HIGH COURT AT FORT WILLIAM IN—

Nepal.

Sikkim.

The States in the political control of the Government of Fort William in Bengal

The States in the political control of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, excluding the portions of the Kalahandi and Patna States occupied by the Raipur-Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway

The States in the political control of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

BY THE HIGH COURT AT MADRAS IN—

Mysore

Pudukkottai.

Banganapalle.

Sandur.

The portions of the Kalahandi State occupied by the Raipur-Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

BY THE HIGH COURT AT BOMBAY IN—

Baroda

Hyderabad.

The States in Central India other than those in the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand Agencies.

The States in Rajputana excluding the portions of the Bharatpur State occupied by the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway and by the Cawnpur-Achnera section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

The states in the political control of the Government of Bombay

The Makrai State.

BY THE HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD IN—

The States in Central India in the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand Agencies, namely :—

Baghelkhand	Bundelkhand	
Baraundha	Ajaigarh	Garauli
Bhaisaunda	Alipura	Gaurihar
Jaso.	Banka Pahari	Jigni
Kamta Rajaula	Baoni	Lughasi
Kothi	Beri	Naigawan Rebai.
Maihar.	Bihat.	Orchha
Nagod	Bijawar	Panna
Pahra.	Bijna	Samthar.
Paldeo	Charkhari	Sarila
Rewa	Chhatarpur.	Tori Fatehpur
Sohawal	Datia	The Alampur Pargana of Indore
Taraon	Dhurwai.	

The portions of the Bharatpur State occupied by the Agra Delhi Chord Railway and by the Cawnpur-Achnera Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway

The portions of the Patna State occupied by the Raipur-Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway

The States in the political control of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The States in the political control of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces other than the Makrai State

Provided that all proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 406.]

Jurisdiction of High Courts over European British subjects in Berar and in Mewar-Marwar parganas of Ajmer-Merwar.

No. 854-I. B., dated the 16th April 1913.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian High Courts Act, 1865 (28 and 29 Vict, cap 15), and in supersession of so much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 178-J, dated the 23rd September 1874, as has not been cancelled, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, until further orders, original and appellate criminal jurisdiction shall be exercised by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay over European British subjects of His Majesty, being Christians, resident in Berar, and by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad over European British subjects of His Majesty, being Christians, resident in the parganas of Todgarh, Diwair, Saroth, Chang and Kot Karana in Merwara.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt I, p. 407]

No. 119-J., dated the 9th August 1875—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 6 and 8 of [1]Act XI of 1872 and by the [2]28th Victoria, cap. 15, section 3, and of the power and jurisdiction which he has within the State of Travancore, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following orders :— In Travancore.

(*a*) The persons named[3] in the margin shall be Justices of the Peace within the State of Travancore.

(*b*) The Resident for the time being in Travancore, being a European British subject, shall be a Justice of the Peace within the said State.

(*c*) The Resident as aforesaid, in addition to his powers as a Justice of the Peace, shall exercise within the said State the powers of a Sessions Judge under [4]section 76 of the Criminal Procedure Code and may, in his discretion, direct that trials before him as Sessions Judge shall be conducted without the aid either of a jury or of assessors.

(*d*) The High Court of Judicature at Madras shall exercise original criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects of Her Majesty, being Christians, resident within the said State.

(*e*) The said High Court shall exercise appellate jurisdiction over all sentences passed on European British subjects as aforesaid by the Resident acting as a Justice of the Peace or as a Court of Session in cases in which an appeal lies to a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(*f*) The said High Court shall exercise the powers conferred on a High Court as a Court of Revision by the Code of Criminal Procedure in all cases in which European British subjects as aforesaid are accused in the Travancore State before any Justice of the Peace as such or before the Resident as a Court of Session.

(*g*) Commitments of European British subjects as aforesaid, when made by the Resident acting as a Justice of the Peace, shall be made to the said High Court.

(*h*) Such commitments, when made by any Justice of the Peace in the said State other than the Resident, shall be made either to the Court of the Resident acting as Sessions Judge or to the said High Court in accordance

[1] This Act has been repealed, but the notification is kept in force by s 5 of the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 Printed in Appendix III

[2] The Indian High Courts Act, 1865.

[3] Not reprinted being personal appointments only

[4] *See* now sections 444 and 449, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 Printed General Acts, Vol. V, Ed 1909, p. 14.

with the rules prescribed by [1]section 75 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the said High Court shall be the High Court to which the Resident may transfer cases under the second clause of [2]section 76 of the said Code.

2. This notification shall come into force on the 1st day of September 1875. On and from the said date the notifications of this Department Nos. [3]178 and [4]179-J., dated the 23rd September 1874, in so far as they relate to Travancore, and No. 8-J., dated the 9th January 1874, shall be deemed to be rescinded, but not so as to affect any proceedings commenced before the said 1st day of September 1875.

3. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the exercise of any powers with which any of the persons named in clause (*a*) of the first paragraph hereof may be invested as Judges of the State of Travancore in pursuance of the arrangements[5] recently assented to by the Governor General in Council for the administration of criminal justice in the said State in cases where European British subjects are accused.

[*Gazette of India*, 1875, Pt. I, p. 404.]

In Cochin.

No. 120-J., dated the 9th August 1875.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 6 and 8 of [6]Act X of 1872, and by the [7]28th Vict., cap 15, section 3, and of the power and jurisdiction which he has within the State of Cochin, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following orders:—

(*a*) The persons named[8] on the margin shall be Justices of the Peace, within the State of Cochin.

(*b*) The Resident for the time being in Cochin, being a European British subject, shall be a Justice of the Peace within the said State.

(*c*) The Resident as aforesaid, in addition to his powers as a Justice of the Peace, shall exercise within the said State the powers of a Sessions Judge

[1] *See* now section 447 } Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 Printed General Acts, Vol V,
[2] *See* now section 449 } Ed. 1909, p. 14

[3] Superseded elsewhere by notification No 853-I. B, dated the 16th April 1913, *supra*, p 27.

[4] Superseded elsewhere by notification No. 2616 I, dated the 6th August 1890, *infra*, p 32

[5] For these arrangements, which relate to cases which may be dealt with entirely by Magistrates, *see* Treaties, 4th Ed, Vol. X, p. 121 In such cases certain Travancore Magistrates, who are European British subjects and Christians, are permitted to exercise, subject to appeal to a higher Travancore Court, of which the Judge is a Christian European British subject, and the control of the Resident, the same jurisdiction over European British subjects resident in the State as may be exercised over such persons in British territory by Magistrates of the first class who are European British subjects and Justices of the Peace.

[6] *See* footnote 1 on p 29.

[7] The Indian High Courts Act, 1865.

[8] Not reprinted being personal appointments only.

under [1]section 76 of the Criminal Procedure Code and may, in his discretion, direct that trials before him as Sessions Judge shall be conducted without the aid either of a jury or of assessors.

(*d*) The High Court of Judicature at Madras shall exercise original criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects of Her Majesty, being Christians resident within the said State.

(*e*) The said High Court shall exercise appellate jurisdiction over all sentences passed on European British subjects as aforesaid by the Resident acting as a Justice of the Peace or as a Court of Session in cases in which an appeal lies to a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(*f*) The said High Court shall exercise the powers conferred on a High Court as a Court of revision by the Code of Criminal Procedure in all cases in which European British subjects as aforesaid are accused in the Cochin State before any Justice of the Peace as such or before the Resident as a Court of Session.

(*g*) Commitments of European British subjects as aforesaid, when made by the Resident acting as a Justice of the Peace, shall be made to the said High Court.

(*h*) Such commitments when made by any Justice of the Peace in the said State other than the Resident shall be made either to the Court of the Resident acting as Sessions Judge or to the said High Court in accordance with the rules prescribed by [2]section 75 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the said High Court shall be the High Court to which the Resident may transfer cases under the second clause of [1]section 76 of the said Code.

2. This notification shall come into force on the 1st day of September 1875. On and from the said date the notifications of this Department, Nos. [3]178-J, and [4]179-J., dated the 23rd September 1874, in so far as they relate to Cochin, and No. 8-J., dated the 9th January 1874, shall be deemed to be rescinded, but not so as to affect any proceedings commenced before the said 1st day of September 1875.

3 Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the exercise of any powers with which the persons named in clause (*a*) of the first paragraph hereof may be invested as Judges of the State of Cochin in pursuance of the [5]arrangements recently assented to by the Governor General

[1] *See* footnote 4, p. 30
[2] *See* footnote 1, p. 30
[3] *See* footnote 3, p. 30
[4] *See* footnote 4, p. 30

[5] For these arrangements, which relate to cases which may be dealt with entirely by Magistrates, *see* Treaties Vol XI, p 121 In such cases certain Cochin Magistrates, who are European British subjects and Christians, are permitted to exercise, subject to appeal to a higher Cochin Court, of which the Judge is a Christian European British subject, and the control of the Resident, the same jurisdiction over European British subjects resident in the State as may be exercised

in Council for the administration of criminal justice in the said State in cases where European British subjects are accused.

[*Gazette of India*, 1875, Pt. I, p. 404.]

Justices of the Peace to commit for trial to the High Court having jurisdiction.

No. 2616-I., dated the 6th August 1890.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a Justice of the Peace in any Native State, territory or Chiefship specified in Foreign Department notification[2] No. 178-J., dated the 23rd September 1874, shall commit for trial to the High Court which, under that notification, has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction in pursuance of the Statute 28 and 29 Vict, cap. 15, section 3, over European British subjects (being Christians) resident in such State, territory or Chiefship.

2. Foreign Department notification No. 179-J., dated the 23rd September 1874, is hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1890, Pt. I, p. 612.]

Justices of the Peace invested with powers of Magistrates of the first class and to hold inquests.

No. 680-I.B., dated the 19th March 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that any European British subject appointed either by name or in virtue of his office to be a Justice of the Peace in or for any country or place beyond the limits of British India shall have, in regard to European British subjects and persons accused of having committed offences conjointly with such European British subjects, all the ordinary powers which may be conferred on a Magistrate of the first class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and, in addition, all the powers which may be conferred on a Magistrate under sections 186 and 190 of the said Code.

2. The Governor General in Council is also pleased to direct that any European British subject appointed either by name or in virtue of his office to be a Justice of the Peace in or for any country or place beyond the limits of British India shall have power to hold inquests under section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898)

over such persons in British territory by Magistrates of the first class who are European British subjects and Justices of the Peace.

A Bench of Special Magistrates has also been constituted and the gentlemen forming it have been invested under ss. 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class for the trial of European British subjects Notification No 343, dated the 10th September 1889, *Fort St George Gazette*, 1889, Pt. I, p 616

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix III.

[2] *See* now notification No 853-I. B, dated the 16th April 1913. Printed *supra*, p 27.

3 The notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2770-F B, dated 14th July 1904, and No. 459-I.B., dated the 20th February 1912, are hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p 369.]

Appointment of Justices of the Peace. Baluchistan Agency.

No. 814-E., dated the 19th April 1890.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of the Cantonment of Quetta, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of that cantonment, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which the said Justice of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial

[*Gazette of India*, 1890, Pt. I, p. 248.]

No 1799-E, dated the 9th September 1891.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers, being European British subjects, to be, by virtue of their respective offices, Justices of the Peace in and for the Quetta District:—

The Assistant Political Agent, Quetta

The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.

[*Gazette of India*, 1891, Pt I, p. 537.]

No. 3076-F. B., dated the 16th October 1903.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the territories of His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Las Bela and the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which the said Justices of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial, namely:—

The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

The Political Agents—

(*a*) Quetta;

(*b*) Zhob;

(*c*) Kalat, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway;

(*d*) Loralai;

(*e*) Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway.

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix III

The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 813-E., dated the 19th April 1890, is hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India,* 1903, Pt. I, p. 917.]

No. 3472-F. B , dated the 9th September 1904.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the holder, as such, of the office of Director of Persian Gulf Telegraphs, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Kalat and Las Bela States, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which the said Justice of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial.

[*Gazette of India,* 1904, Pt. I, p. 655.]

No. 1984-I. B , dated the 10th October 1910.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the territories administered by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, as such Agent

[*Gazette of India,* 1910, Pt. I, p. 1061.]

Baroda.

No. 101-I J., dated the 2nd July 1880.—With reference to the preceding [1]notification, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879)[2] is pleased to appoint—

(*a*) the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of Ahmedabad, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within such portions of the lands as are within the limits of the State of Baroda :

* * * * * *[3]

and to declare that the High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall be the High Court to which such Justice of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial.

[*Gazette of India,* 1880, Pt. I, p. 343.]

[1] No. 100-I. J., dated the 2nd July 1880, which provided for the exercise of jurisdiction on the section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (then styled the Western Rajputana State Railway) in Baroda and Palanpur.

[2] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 Printed in Appendix III.

[3] Printed *infra*, p. 43.

No 1164-I, dated the 23rd March 1888—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Agent to the Governor General for the time being at Baroda, the First Assistant for the time being to the said Agent and the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of Baroda, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Cantonment of Baroda.

2. * * *

[*Gazette of India*, 1888, Pt I, p 137.]

No. 1640-I. B., dated the 31st July 1912—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the First Assistant for the time being to the Resident at Baroda, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Baroda State

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 803.]

No 126, dated the 24th June 1873.— * * * And in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XI of 1872[2] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the person holding the office of Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong for the time being, and being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace. Central India.

[*Gazette of India*, 1873, Pt. I, p 596.]

No. 2311-I, dated the 13th August 1883.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 6 of Act XXI of 1879[1] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of that cantonment.

[*Gazette of India*, 1883, Pt. I, p. 346.]

No. 2313-I., dated the 13th August 1883.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 6 of Act XXI of 1879[1] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, being a European British

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix III.
[2] This Act has been repealed, but the notification is kept in force by s. 5 of the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix III.

subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the territories of the Princes and Chiefs in relation with the Central India Agency.

[*Gazette of India*, 1883, Pt I, p. 346.]

No. 2760-I., dated the 18th September 1883.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[1] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers holding for the time being the appointments specified below, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the territories of Native Chiefs included in the Central India Agency :—

(1) All Political Agents accredited to Native States within the Central India Agency.

(2) The First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Central India.

[*Gazette of India*, 1883, Pt. I, p. 387.]

Hyderabad.

No. 1905-I., dated the 28th May 1884.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[1] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, being a European British subject, as a Justice of the Peace within the State of Hyderabad.

[*Gazette of India*, 1884, Pt. I, p 218.]

No. 1269-I., dated the 23rd April 1885.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[1] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of Superintendent of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Hyderabad.

[*Gazette of India*, 1885, Pt I, p. 265.]

No. 1147-I, dated the 22nd March 1888.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[1] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace in the Hyderabad State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1888, Pt. I, p. 137.]

No. 3071-I., dated the 18th September 1890.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[1] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix III.

Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Hyderabad State

2. This notification supersedes Foreign Department notification No. 1263-I., dated the 21st April 1886, appointing the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Cantonment of Secunderabad

[*Gazette of India*, 1890, Pt. I, p. 696.]

No. 165-I, dated the 13th January 1892.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879)[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of Cantonment Magistrate of Aurangabad * * being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the Hyderabad State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1892, Pt. I, p 40.]

No. 2402-I. B, dated the 21st June 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879)[1], and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(1) to appoint the Special Magistrate (being a European British subject) in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the said territories other than the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the[2] [Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad] and all railway lands;

(2) to direct that the Court to which the said Special Magistrate is to commit for trial shall be—

(*a*) the High Court at Bombay, in the case of all European British subjects of His Majesty (being Christians),

(*b*) the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the case of—

(i) all European British subjects of His Majesty (not being Christians); and

(ii) all Europeans and Americans, not being European British subjects; and

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 Printed in Appendix III.

[2] *See* notification No. 686-I. B., dated the 2nd April 1913 *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt I, p 328.

(3) to direct that, in all inquiries preliminary to commitment under this notification, the said Special Magistrate shall be guided, as far as may be, by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

[*Gazette of India*, 1901, Pt. I, p. 397]

Kashmir Agency.

No. 932-E., dated the 8th May 1891.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint every officer for the time being holding the office of Resident in Kashmir or of Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, and

(*b*) to direct that Justices of the Peace within the said territories shall commit for trial to the Chief Court of the Punjab

[*Gazette of India*, 1891, Pt. I, p 235.]

No. 1230-F., dated the 11th May 1893.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879)[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint every officer for the time being holding the office of British Agent at Gilgit or of Assistant to the British Agent at Gilgit, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, and

(*b*) to direct that the said Justices of the Peace shall commit for trial to the Chief Court of the Punjab.

[*Gazette of India*, 1893, Pt. I, p. 248.]

Mysore.

No. 159-I. J., dated the 21st July 1881.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[1] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace within the State of Mysore :—

(1) The Resident in Mysore for the time being, being a European British subject.

(2) The Chief Judge of Mysore for the time being, being a European British subject.

* * * * * *

[*Gazette of India*, 1881, Pt. I, p 296.]

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 Printed in Appendix III.

No. 12-I., dated the 3rd January 1884.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[1] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant to the Resident at Mysore, for the time being, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Mysore.

[*Gazette of India*, 1884, Pt. I, p. 2.]

No. 955-I., dated the 18th March 1884.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[1] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council, is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Mysore.

[*Gazette of India*, 1884, Pt I, p. 124.]

No. 3337-E C, dated the 1st September 1905.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of British Resident in Nepal, being a European British subject to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Nepal State; and to direct that the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall be the Court to which the said Justice of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial. Nepal

[*Gazette of India*, 1905, Pt. I, p 639.]

The Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879[1] (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, hereby appoints the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral for the time being, and every Assistant Political Agent for the time being, to be a Justice of the Peace within the Agency, and also directs that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which these officers shall, as Justices of the Peace, commit for trial. North-West Frontier Province. Dir, Swat and Chitral.

[*Letter of the Government of India*, No. 1690-F., dated the 23rd June 1902.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[1] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council hereby appoints the Political Agents for the time being in the Tochi Valley and [2] Wana, being Waziristan.

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 Printed in Appendix III.

[2] The appointment of Political Agent, Wana, has since 1911 been amalgamated with that of Commandant, Southern Waziristan Militia.

European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace respectively for North and South Waziristan, and also directs that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which these Political Agents shall, as such Justices of the Peace, commit for trial.

[*Letter of the Government of India*, No. 1692-F., dated the 23rd June 1902.]

Khyber

The Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, hereby appoints the Political Agent in the Khyber for the time being to be a Justice of the Peace within the Agency, and also directs that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which this officer shall, as such Justice of the Peace, commit for trial.

[*Letter of the Government of India*, No. 1424-F., dated the 25th May 1903.]

Rajputana.

No. 2113-P, dated the 25th September 1874.—With reference to the [1]preceding notification, the Governor General in Council, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by section 6 of Act XI of 1872[2] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872), hereby appoints the Assistant Commissioner for the time being in charge of the British Inland Customs Department at the Sambhar Lake, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Sambhar Lake Court. *

* * *[3].

[*Gazette of India*, 1874, Pt. I, p. 492.]

No. 2761-I., dated the 18th September 1883.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[4] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers holding for the time being the appointments specified below, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the territories of Native Chiefs included in the Rajputana Agency :—

(1) All Political Agents accredited to Native States within the Rajputana Agency.

(2) The First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana.

[*Gazette of India*, 1883, Pt. I, p. 387.]

[1] Namely, No 2112-P, dated the 25th September 1874. Printed, Vol I, p 554

[2] This Act has been repealed, but the notification is kept in force by s. 5 of the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 Printed in Appendix III

[3] Cancelled by notification No. 857-I. B, dated the 16th April 1913 *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 408.

[4] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 Printed in Appendix III.

No. 287-I., dated the 23rd January 1884.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Magistrate of Abu for the time being, provided that he is a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of Abu and Anadra, including the road leading from Abu Sanitarium to Abu Road Railway Station, and to the bazar at Kharari.

[*Gazette of India*, 1884, Pt. I, p. 25.]

No. 1502-I., dated the 14th May 1885—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[1] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer holding the appointment of Assistant Commissioner of [2][Ajmer] and being an European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the portions of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway passing through the State of Marwar and Sirohi.

[*Gazette of India*, 1885, Pt I, p. 295.]

No. 1335-I., dated the 27th March 1889—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879)[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant, for the time being, to the Resident, Western Rajputana States, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace in the Jodhpur State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1889, Pt I, p. 184]

Sikkim

No. 1931-I. B, dated the 30th September 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of Political Officer in Sikkim, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Sikkim.

[*Gazette of India*, 1909, Pt. I, p 1029.]

States in the political control of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 411-E., dated the 3rd March 1891.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 Printed in Appendix III

[2] Substituted by notification No. 686-I. B, dated the 2nd April 1913 *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 328.

time being holding the office of Political Agent, Manipur, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Manipur

Foreign Department notification No. 123-J., dated the 6th October 1876, is hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1891, Pt. I, p 122.]

States in the political control of the Government of Bengal

No. 1615-I B, dated the 23rd April 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. W. Dentith, I.C.S., Superintendent of the Cooch Behar State, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the Cooch Behar State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1908, Pt. I, p. 349]

States in the political control of the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

No. 4366-I.B., dated the 20th October 1905.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office designated in the first column of the following schedule, provided that such person is a European British subject, to be Justice of the Peace within the Native States mentioned opposite his designation in the second column of that schedule, respectively :—

Office.	States.
Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States . .	Kalahandi, Patna, Sonpur, Bamra and Rehrakhol.

[*Gazette of India*, 1905, Pt. I, p. 740.]

No. 5119-I. B, dated the 28th December 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the following schedule, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace for the Native States mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of that schedule, respectively :—

Office	States.		
Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States.	1. Athgarh. 2 Athmalik. 3 Baramba. 4. Boad. 5. Daspalla. 6. Thenkanal. 7. Hindol.	8. Keonjhar. 9 Khandpara 10. Moharbhanj. 11 Narsingpur. 12. Nayagarh. 13. Nilgiri	14 Pal Lahera. 15 Ranpur. 16. Talcher. 17. Tigiria. 18 Bonai. 19. Gangpur
Commissioner of Chota Nagpur	1 Kharsawan.	2 Seraikela.	

[*Gazette of India*, 1906, Pt. I, p. 952]

No. 2920-I B., dated the 30th July 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of Commissioner of Orissa, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace for the undermentioned Native States :—

1 Athgarh	9 Khandpara	17. Tigiria
2. Athmalik	10. Mohurbhanj	18. Bonai
3 Baramba	11 Narsingpur	19 Gangpur
4 Boad	12 Nayagarh.	20. Patna.
5. Daspalla	13 Nilgiri	21. Kalahandi.
6 Dhenkanal	14 Pal Lahera	22 Sonpur
7. Hindol	15 Ranpur	23 Bamra
8. Keonjhar	16 Talcher.	24 Rehrakhol

[*Gazette of India*, 1907, Pt. I, p. 656.]

States in the political control of the Government of Bombay.

No. 132, dated the 27th June 1873.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XI of 1872[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers holding the undermentioned offices for the time being, and being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within Kathiawar, and to direct that every European British subject charged in Kathiawar with any offence which a Justice of the Peace is not competent to punish shall, if there be sufficient grounds for committing him for trial, be committed, where the offence is not punishable with death or transportation for life, to the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad, and where such offence is punishable with death or transportation for life, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay :—

The Political Agent or Acting or Officiating Political Agent in Kathiawar

The Judicial or Political Assistant or Assistants or Acting or Officiating Judicial or Political Assistant or Assistants to such Political Agent in Kathiawar.

Any Special Assistant to such Political Agent in Kathiawar in charge of any State under temporary management.

[*Gazette of India*, 1873, Pt. I, p. 596.]

No. 101-I. J, dated the 2nd July 1880.—With reference to the preceding notification[2] the Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[3] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879) is pleased to appoint :—

* * * *

[1] This Act has been repealed, but the notification is kept in force by s 5 of the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix III

[2] Notification No 100-I.J., dated the 2nd July 1880, provided for the exercise of jurisdiction on the section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, then styled Western Rajputana State Railway in Baroda and Palanpur

[3] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 Printed in Appendix III.

(*b*) the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of Deesa, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within such portions of the said lands as are within the State of Palanpur, and to declare that the High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall be the High Court to which such Justice of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial.

[*Gazette of India*, 1880, Pt. I, p. 343.]

No. 6-I. J., dated the 27th January 1882.—With reference to [1]notification No. 101-I. J., dated the 2nd July 1880, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[2] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), is pleased to appoint the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of Ahmedabad, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within those portions of land situate within the limits of the Palanpur State which have been assigned and made over to the British Government for the purposes of the Western Rajputana State Railway.

[*Gazette of India*, 1882, Pt. I, p. 34.]

No. 2223-I., dated the 29th June 1886.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[2] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers holding the appointments specified below, and being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace in virtue of office within the Native States of Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country :—

(1) The Political Agent in Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country.

(2) The Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Mahratta country.

[*Gazette of India*, 1886, Pt. I, p 402.]

No. 393-A. I, dated the 28th January 1888.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879[2] (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Agents for the time being at Poona and [3][Bijapur], being European British subjects to be Justices of the Peace within the State of Bhor and within the State of Jath including the Estate of Daphlapur, respectively.

[*Gazette of India*, 1888, Pt I, p. 54.]

[1] Printed *supra*, p 43.

[2] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 Printed in Appendix III.

[3] *See* notification No. 686-I B, dated the 2nd April 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt I, p. 328.

No. 4971-I., dated the 18th December 1888.—In excercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers for the time being holding the offices specified below, and being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of their respective charges :—

The Agent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Surat.
" Adminstrator of Porbandar
* * *[1]
" [1] [Political Agent, Palanpur.
" " "]Sawantwari.
" Agent, Khairpur in Sind.
" " Kutch.
" " Rewa Kantha.
" " Mahi Kantha.
" " Kaira.
* * *[1]
" " Thana.
" " Kolaba
" " Satara.
" " Khandesh
" " Dharwar.
" " Sholapur.
" Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa.

[*Gazette of India*, 1888, Pt. I, p 581]

No. 127-I., dated the 11th January 1890.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Collector of Nasik and the Assistant Collector in charge of the Kalvan Taluka, for the time being, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Sargana State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1890, Pt. I, p. 34.]

No. 1994-I, dated the 11th May 1891—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers for the time being holding the offices specified below, and being European British subjects to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of their respective charges :—

The Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, and *ex officio* Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur.
* * *[2]

[*Gazette of India*, 1891, Pt. I, p 251.]

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 Printed in Appendix III.
[2] *See* notification No. 686-I. B., dated the 2nd April 1913 *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p, 328.

States in the political control of the Government of Burma

No. 1920-E., dated the 19th October 1892.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879)[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(i) to appoint the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States, and every Assistant Superintendent of the Southern Shan States for the time being in Karenni, being an European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within Karenni; and

(ii) to direct that Justices of the Peace within Karenni shall commit for trial to the [2][Chief Court of Lower Burma].

In this notification the term "Assistant Superintendent" includes every officer whom the [2][Lieutenant-Governor of Burma] may at any time appoint to discharge for Karenni the functions of an Assistant Superintendent hereunder.

[*Gazette of India*, 1892, Pt. I, p. 635.]

States in the political control of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 4367-I.B., dated the 20th October 1905.—In supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 2884-I., dated the 29th August 1890, and in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the following schedule, provided that such persons are European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the Native States mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of that schedule, respectively :—

Offices.	States.
1 The Deputy Commissioner at Raipur. 2 Any Assistant Commissioner at Raipur, invested with the powers of a Justice of the Peace under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Nandgaon, Khairagarh and Chhuikadan.
3 The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur 4. Any Assistant Commissioner at Bilaspur, invested with the powers of a Justice of the Peace under the Code of Criminal Procedure	Kawardha, Sakti, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Jashpur, Sirguja, Udaipur, Korea and Chang Bhakar
5. The Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories	Kanker and Bastar.
[3] 6. The Deputy Commissioner at Hoshangabad [3] 7. Any Assistant Commissioner at Hoshangabad invested with the powers of a Justice of the Peace under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Makrai

[*Gazette of India*, 1905, Pt. I, p. 740.]

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 Printed in Appendix III

[2] *See* notification No. 686-I. B., dated the 2nd April 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 328.

[3] Added by notification No. 1794-I. B., dated the 22nd August 1912. *Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p, 845.

Nos. 119-J. and 120-J., dated the 9th August 1875.—Printed *supra*, pages 29 and 30. States in the political control of the Government of Madras.

No. 1019-I., dated the 5th March 1891.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879,[1] the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the [2][Collector of Bellary and the Sub-Collector of the Hospet Sub-Division of Bellary] for the time being, provided they are European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace for Ramandrug in the State of Sandur.

[*Gazette of India*, 1891, Pt. I, p. 125]

No. 1829-I., dated the 29th May 1894.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879)[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the following schedule, provided that such persons be European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the Native States mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of that schedule respectively :—

Offices	States.
The Political Agent, Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai
The Political Agent, Banganapalle	Banganapalle
The Political Agent, Sandur	Sandur.

[*Gazette of India*, 1894, Pt. I, p. 296.]

No. 1632-I A., dated the 25th April 1902.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879)[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the said States.

[*Gazette of India*, 1902, Pt. I, p. 313.]

No 639-I. A., dated the 14th February 1902—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879)[1], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the schedule hereinafter set forth below, being European British subjects, States in the political control of the Government of the Punjab.

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix III.
[2] *See* notification No. 686-I B, dated the 2nd April 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt I, p. 328

to be Justices of the Peace within the territories of the States entered in the second column of the schedule opposite their respective names, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which such officers shall commit European British subjects for trial

Schedule

[1] The Political Agent, Phulkian States and Bahawalpur.	Patiala Bahawalpur Jind Nabha.
The Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.	Kapurthala Mandi. Maler Kotla. Faridkot. Suket
The Commissioner and Superintendent, [2][Ambala Division].	Nahan (Sirmur). Kalsia. Pataudi Loharu. Dujana
The Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.	Chamba.
The Superintendent of Hill States, Simla.	Bilaspur. Bashahr Nalagarh (Hindaur). Keonthal. Baghal Baghat Jubal. Kumharsain Bhajji. Mailog Balsan. Dhami. Kothar Kunihar. Mangal. Bija. Darkuti Taroch. Sangri Kaneti. Delath.[2] Koti. Theog. Madhan. Ghond. Ratesh. Rawin. Dhadi.

1 * * * * * * *

[*Gazette of India*, 1902, Pt. I, p 135]

[1] Substituted and cancelled, respectively, by notification No. 1523-I. A, dated the 22nd April 1904, *Gazette of India*, 1904, Pt. I, p 282.

[2] Substituted by notification No, 649-I B., dated the 31st March 1913 *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 328.

No. 1721-F., dated the 27th June 1902 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879,[1] the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 767-F, dated the 26th March 1901, to appoint the Deputy Commissioner for the time being of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, being an European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace for the tracts noted in the margin, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which the said Deputy Commissioner shall, as such Justice of the Peace, commit for trial.

The tract bounded by the plains of the Dera Ghazi Khan District on the east and south, by the territories included in the Thal-Chotiali[2] and Zhob Political Agencies of Baluchistan on the west, and by the tract subject to the political control of (*a*) the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, and (*b*) the Political Agent, Zhob, on the north.

[*Gazette of India*, 1902, Pt. I, p. 471.]

No. 1883-I., dated the 7th July 1883 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879),[1] the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer holding for the time being the office of Commissioner of Rohilkhand and Agent of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for Rampur, provided that such officer be a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of the Nawab of Rampur.

States in the political control of the Government of the United Provinces.

[*Gazette of India*, 1883, Pt. I, p. 289.]

No. 866-I. B, dated the 18th April 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of Commissioner of Benares, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares.

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 486.]

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 Printed in Appendix III.
[2] Now distributed between the Loralai and Sibi Agencies.

V.—Orders relating to the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872).

V.—Orders[1] relating to the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872).[2]

A.—In States in the political control of the Government of India

No. 1586-E, dated the 29th August 1892.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased, so far as regards Christian subjects of Her Majesty within the territories of Native Princes or States in India for the time being in alliance with Her Majesty (excepting the Native States which are situate within or border on the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, but including the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and those administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent), to fix the following scale of fees to be charged under the Act, and to make the following rules in regard to the disposal of such fees :— Fees and Rules

I.—Scale of Fees.

	Rs.	A	P.
1. For receiving each notice of marriage	1	0	0
2 For publishing each notice of marriage	2	0	0
3. For the issuing of each certificate of marriage by a Marriage Registrar	5	0	0
4 For registering each marriage by a Marriage Registrar . .	3	0	0
5. For entering each protest against, or prohibition of, the issue of a marriage certificate by a Marriage Registrar . . .	10	0	0
6. For searching marriage register-books, or certificates, or duplicates or copies thereof, for a period of not more than one year, or, in the case of a search of the register-books or certificates prescribed under sections 37, 61 and 62, for a period of not more than two years	1	0	0
7 For every additional year	0	4	0
8 For granting a copy of any entry in marriage register-books or certificates or duplicates or copies thereof under sections 63 and 79 .	1	0	0

II.—Rules.

I.—Fees levied by Marriage Registrars, being Government servants, must, until further notice, be paid into the Government Treasury, and shall be credited to provincial services or in such other manner as may be directed by the Government of India.

[1] Only orders under the Act as a personal law extending to Christian subjects of His Majesty in the territories of Native Princes and States [section I (2)], are here included. Orders under the Act as applied to areas under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, and accordingly operating there as a territorial law, are entered in the Chapters relating to those areas, *e.g.*, Chapter I of Volume II, (Baluchistan for the Agency territories), Chapter I of Volume III, Hyderabad (for the Cantonment of Secunderabad) and Chapter III, Mysore (for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore).

[2] Printed General Acts, Volume II, Edition 1909, p 341.

Marriage Registrars who are not Government servants are permitted to retain for their own use any fees which they may receive under the first part of this notification.

II.—The fees chargeable under the first part of this notification shall not be levied when the parties concerned are officers or others in the Military or Naval services of Her Majesty.

III.—Marriage Registrars are authorised to remit any portion, not exceeding three-fourths, of the fees in cases in which they may consider the parties unable to pay such fees in full.

2. The following notifications are hereby cancelled :—

[*Gazette of India*, 1892, Pt. I, p. 564.]

Delegation of powers.

Baluchistan.

No. 3746-I. B, dated the 1st October 1897.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan the powers and functions given to the Governor-General in Council under sections 6, 8 and 9 of the said Act, as regards the territories administered by him as such Agent, and as regards the territories of His Highness the Khan of Kalat and those of the Jam of Las Bela.

[*Gazette of India*, 1897, Pt I, p. 873.]

Central India.

No. 3744-I. B, dated 1st October 1897.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India the powers and functions given to the Governor-General in Council by sections 6, 8 and 9 of the said Act, as regards the Native States of the Central India Agency.

[*Gazette of India*, 1897, pt I, p. 873.]

Hyderabad.

No. 3742-I.B, dated 1st October 1897.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Resident at Hyderabad the powers and functions given to the Governor-General in Council by sections 6, 8 and 9 of the said Act, as regards the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

[*Gazette of India*, 1897, Pt. I, p. 873.]

No. 3747-I. B, dated the 1st October 1897.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Resident in Mysore the powers and functions given to the Governor-General in Council by sections 6, 8 and 9 of the said Act, as regards the Mysore State. Mysore.

[*Gazette of India,* 1897, Pt. I, p. 873.]

No. 3745-I. B, dated 1st October 1897.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana the powers and functions given to the Governor-General in Council by sections 6, 8 and 9 of the said Act, as regards the Native States of the Rajputana Agency. Rajputana.

[*Gazette of India,* 1897, Pt. I, p. 873.]

Appointments and licenses under sections 8, 9 and 56

No. 4835, dated the 16th October 1903.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 3746-I. B, dated the 1st October, 1897, with respect to section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of Political Agent, Kalat, being a Christian, to be Marriage Registrar for the territories of His Highness the Khan of Kalat and those of the Jam of Las Bela. Baluchistan.

[*Gazette of India,* 1903, Pt. II, p. 1158.]

Dated the 5th November 1874.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, in virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 86 of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act), to appoint the following officers, for the time being, and being Christians, to be Marriage Registrars at the places below named in Native States, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 8 and 9 and section 56 of the said Act :— Baroda.

The Assistant Resident at Baroda in charge of Amreli.—For the Gaekwar's districts of Amreli in Kathiawar.

The Assistant at Baroda in charge of Okhamandal—For the Gaekwar's districts of Okhamandal in Kathiawar.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda.—For the Gaekwar's districts in Gujarat.

The above named officers should send their certificates to the Resident at Baroda for record in his office.

* * * * *[1]

[*Bombay Government Gazette*, 1874, Pt. I, p 996.]

[1] Printed *infra*, p 61.

No 3732-I., dated the 18th September 1888—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer holding for the time being the office of the Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, and being a Christian, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of the Cantonment of Baroda.

[*Gazette of India*, 1888, Pt. I, p 429.]

Central India.

No 1105-I. B, dated the 16th May, 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9, respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the officers named in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed, being Christians, to be Marriage Registrars in respect of the areas mentioned in the corresponding entries in the second column, and

(*b*) to license the said officers to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said areas.

2. * * * * *

SCHEDULE.

Officers.	Areas
The Resident at Gwalior . .	. The Gwalior Residency, excepting Guna Cantonment.
The Resident at Indore . . .	. The Indore Residency.
The Political Agent in Baghelkhand .	The Baghelkhand Agency
The Political Agent in Bhopal . .	. The Bhopal Agency.
The Political Agent in Bhopawar .	. The Bhopawar Agency.
The Political Agent in Bundelkhand .	. The Bundelkhand Agency.
The Political Agent in Malwa . .	. The Malwa Agency.
The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.	The Indore Residency Bazars and Mhow Cantonment.
The Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India at Agar.	Agar Cantonment.
The Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior at Guna.	Guna Cantonment.

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 560.]

No. 1069-B., dated the 16th July 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 8 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), and with reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department,[1] No 3744-I. B, dated the 1st October, 1897, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the officer holding for the time being the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, being a Christian, to be a Marriage Registrar within the limits of the Bundelkhand Agency;

(*b*) to license the said officer to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in the said Agency.

[*Gazette of India*, 1907, Pt. II, p 1111.]

No 1312, dated the 11th June 1873.—Under section 56 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council hereby appoints the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, for the time being, as the officer to whom Marriage Registrars in Native States within the Central India Agency shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 of the aforesaid Act

[*Gazette of India*, 1873, Pt I, p. 560.]

Hyderabad.

No. 3706-I B, dated the 24th September 1907 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 56 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872 (XV of 1872), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 156-I. T, dated the 8th July 1881, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Presidency of Madras for the time being, to be the officer to whom Marriage Registrars within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, exclusive of the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 of the Act.

[*Gazette of India*, 1907, Pt. I, p. 871.]

Kashmir Agency.

No. 1595-E., dated the 5th August 1887.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer holding for the time being the office of Resident in Kashmir, and being a Christian, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

[*Gazette of India*, 1887, Pt. I, p. 400.]

[1] Printed p 54, *supra*.

No. 3-E., dated the 15th November 1895.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Punjab, for the time being, to be the officer to whom Marriage Registrars in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 of the said Act

[*Gazette of India*, 1895, Pt. I, p. 919.]

Mysore

No 1555-I., dated the 14th May 1895—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, for the time being (being a Christian), to be a Marriage Registrar for the said Station.

[*Gazette of India*, 1895, Pt I, p 401.]

No 2903-I, dated the 17th July 1889—Under section 56 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), and in supersession of Foreign Department notification No. 1762-G., dated the 31st August 1875, the Governor-General in Council hereby appoints the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Presidency of Madras, for the time being, to be the officer to whom Marriage Registrars in Mysore shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 of the Act

[*Gazette of India*, 1889, Pt. I, p. 402.]

Rajputana

No 1704-G., dated the 6th August 1873.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), section 8, the Governor-General in Council hereby appoints the persons respectively holding the undermentioned offices, for the time being, and being Christians, to be Marriage Registrars in respect of the places specified opposite the designation of each.

And in exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the same Act, the Governor-General in Council hereby grants to the person respectively holding the undermentioned offices, for the time being, and being Christians, a license authorising them to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the aforesaid places :—

* * * * [1]

Magistrate of Abu.

[2] All places within the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with Her Majesty within the limits of the Sirohi State

[*Gazette of India*, 1873, Pt. I, p 719.]

[1] Cancelled by notification No 4260-I, dated the 26th October 1888, *infra* p. 59.

[2] *Sic* Read "for the Sirohi State."

No. 4260-I., dated the 26th October 1888.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint every Political Officer for the time being accredited to a Native State in the Rajputana Agency, being a Christian, to be a Marriage Registrar within the limits of that State;

(*b*) to license him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said limits.

2 This notification supersedes Government of India, Foreign Department, notification[1] No. 1704-G, dated 6th August 1873, except so far as it relates to the Magistrate of Abu.

[*Gazette of India*, 1888, Pt I, p 479.]

No. 4262-I., dated the 26th October 1888.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), and in supersession of this Department notification No. 1705-G., dated the 6th August 1873, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara for the time being, as the officer to whom Marriage Registrars in Native States within the Rajputana Agency shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 of the aforesaid Act.

[*Gazette of India*, 1888, Pt. I, p. 479.]

B.—In States in the political control of Local Governments — Fees and rules

No.—Ecclesiastical, { *dated the 9th April 1873.* / *dated the 7th October 1874.* }—Not reprinted. — Bombay.

[*Bombay Government Gazette*, $\frac{1873}{1874}$, Pt I, p. $\frac{337}{820}$.]

No 8859, dated the 31st December 1891.—Not reprinted. — Central Provinces

[*Central Provinces Gazette*, 1892, Pt. II, p. 2.]

No. $\frac{367}{233}$, *dated the* $\frac{\text{18th August 1905.}}{\text{25th April 1906.}}$—Not reprinted. — Madras.

[*Fort St. George Gazette*, $\frac{1905}{1906}$, Pt. I., p. $\frac{936}{463}$.]

No. 1586-E, dated the 29th August 1892.—Printed *supra*, page 53 — Other Local Governments.

[1] Printed *supra*, page 58.

Delegation of powers to all Local Governments not empowered by the Act.

No 2033-I. B., dated the 26th September 1912—In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Governor in Council of Fort William in Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bihar and Orissa, Burma, the Punjab and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and the Chief Commissioners of Assam, and the Central Provinces, all the powers and functions given to the Governor-General in Council by the said Act as regards the Native States, respectively, under their political control

* * * * *[1]

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 1052.]

Appointments and licenses under sections 6, 8, 9 and 56 Assam.

No. 1332-E., dated the 29th June 1888.— [1]* * * And in exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for the time being, as the officer to whom Marriage Registrars in Native States situated in the Khasi Hills shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 of the aforesaid Act.

[*Gazette of India*, 1888, Pt. I, p. 294.]

Bihar and Orissa.

No. 930-I., dated the 28th February 1889.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Christian Missionary in charge of the Moharbhanj Settlement, for the time being, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of the Moharbhanj State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1889, Pt. I, p. 132.]

No. 4368-I. B, dated the 20th October 1905.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office designated in the first column of the following schedule, and being a Christian, to be Marriage Registrar for the local areas mentioned opposite his designation in the second column of that schedule, respectively :

Office.	Local areas.
Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States . .	Kalahandi, Patna, Sonpur, Bamra, Rehrakhol

II.—The Governor-General in Council is further pleased, under section 56 of the said Act, to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for [2][Bihar and Orissa], to be the officer to whom the said Marriage Registrar shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 of the Act.

III.— * * * * * *[1]

[*Gazette of India*, 1905, Pt. I, p. 740.]

[1] Cancelled by notification No 2033-I B, dated the 26th September 1912, *supra*.

[2] Substituted by notification No. 686-P, dated the 10th March 1913. *Bihar and Orissa Gazette*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 130.

No. 685-P., dated the 10th March 1913 —In exercise of the powers under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), delegated to this Government by the Government of India in the notification of the Foreign Department,[1] No. 2033-I. B, dated the 26th September 1912, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office designated in the first column of the following schedule, and being a Christian, to be Marriage Registrar for the local areas mentioned opposite his designation in the second column of that schedule, respectively :—

Office	Local areas.
Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States . .	Athgarh, Athmallick, Baud, Baramba Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Hindol, Keonjhar, Khondpara, Mayurbhanj, Narsingpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahera, Ranpur, Talcher and Tigiria.

[*Bihar and Orissa Gazette*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 130]

Dated the 5th November 1874 —His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, in virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 86 of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act), to appoint the following officers, for the time being and being Christians, to be Marriage Registrars at the places below named in Native States, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 8 and 9 and section 56 of the said Act :— Bombay.

* * * * * *[2]

The Assistant Political Agent in charge of Janjira—

For the Native State of Janjira :

The certificates should be forwarded to the Political Agent at Kolaba for record in his office.

The Political Agent at Dharwar—

For the Savanur State :

The certificates should be recorded in his own office.

The Political Agent at Kathiawar—

For the States of Kathiawar :

The certificates should be recorded in his own office.

The Political Agent at Kutch—

For the State of Kutch :

The certificates should be recorded in his own office.

The Assistant Political Agent for Mahi Kantha—

For the States of Mahi Kantha ·

The certificates should be forwarded to the Political Agent for record in his office.

The Political Superintendent at Palanpur—

For the States of Palanpur :

The certificates should be recorded in his own office.

[1] Printed *supra*, page 60

[2] Printed *supra*, p 55.

The Assistant Political Superintendent of Sawantwari—

For the States of Sawantwari.

The certificates should be forwarded to the Political Superintendent for record in his office.

The Political Agent at Thana—

For the State of Jauhar :

The certificates should be recorded in his own office.

[*Bombay Government Gazette*, 1874, Pt. I, p. 996.]

No. 8-Ecclesiastical, dated the 11th February 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by section 10 of Act II of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Agent, Bhor State, for the time being, and, being a Christian, to be Marriage Registrar in that State for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 8 and 56 of the said Act.

The certificates mentioned in section 54 should be recorded in his own office.

[*Resolution of the Bombay Government*]

No. 33-Ecclesiastical, dated the 30th June 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, as amended by section 10 of Act II of 1891, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Agent, Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country, for the time being and being a Christian, to be Marriage Registrar in the States under his control for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of sections 8 and 56 of the said Act.

The certificates mentioned in section 54 should be recorded in his own office.

[*Bombay Government Gazette*, 1906, Pt. I, p. 1043.]

No. 520, dated the 27th December 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by section 10 of Act II of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Agent, Savantvadi, for the time being and being a Christian, to be Marriage Registrar in that State for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 8 and 56 of the said Act.

2. The certificates mentioned in section 54 should be recorded in his own office.

[*Bombay Government Gazette*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 81.]

No. 4369-I. B, dated the 20th October 1905.—In supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2231-I., dated the 2nd June 1892, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the following schedule, and being Christians, to be Marriage Registrars for the local areas mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of that schedule, respectively : Central Provinces

Offices.	Local areas.
The Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories	The Feudatory States of Bastar, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Khairagarh, Nandgaon, Kanker, Chhuikhadan Sakti, Kawardha, Jashpur, Surguja, Udaipur, Korea and Chang Bhakar
The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad	The Feudatory State of Makrai.

II —The Governor-General in Council is further pleased, under section 56 of the said Act, to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Central Provinces to be the officer to whom the said Marriage Registrars shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 of the Act.

III.— * * * * * *[1]

[*Gazette of India,* 1905, Pt I. p. 740.]

No. 464, dated the 3rd August 1907 —In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 83 and the second paragraph of section 86 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council hereby appoints under section 56 of the said Act, the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Madras, as the officer to whom Marriage Registrars in the Native States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkottai, Sandur and Banganapalle shall send the certificates of marriage mentioned in section 54 of the said Act Madras.

[*Fort St. George Gazette,* 1907, Pt. I, p. 966.]

No. 4460-I., dated the 27th December 1894.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased— Punjab.

(*a*) to appoint the officer from time to time holding the office of Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, and being a Christian, to be a Marriage

[1] Cancelled by notification No. 2033-I B. dated the 26th September 1912. Printed *supra* p 60.

Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala ; and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said officer, being a Christian, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

[*Gazette of India*, 1894, Pt. I, p. 674]

VI.—Orders relating to the Administrator General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874).

VI.—Orders relating to the Administrator General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874).*

Orders as to Presidencies within which Native States are included for purposes of the Administrator General's Act.

855-I. B, dated the 16th April 1913.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Administrator General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 101-J., dated the 19th July 1878, as subsequently amended, and No. 812-E., dated the 19th April 1890, except in so far as they relate to the Baluchistan Agency territories and to the parganas of Todgarh, Diwair, Saroth, Chang and Kot Karana in Merwara, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the territories, save the portions aforesaid and Berar, of the States in India named below shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be included in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, as follows:—

In the Presidency of Madras

Hyderabad

The States in the political control of the Government of Madras.

The portions of the Kalahandi State occupied by the Raipur-Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

In the Presidency of Bombay.

Baroda.

Kalat.

Las Bela.

The States in Central India, other than those in the Baghelkhand and Bundlekhand Agencies and excluding the portions of the Indore State occupied by the Malwa section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway south of the river Narbada.

The States in Rajputana, excluding the portions of the Bharatpur State occupied by the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway and by the Cawnpore-Achnera section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway

The States in the political control of the Government of Bombay.

In the Presidency of Bengal.

Nepal.

Sikkim

The States in the political control of the Government of Fort William in Bengal.

The States in the political control of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The States in the political control of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, excluding the portions of the Kalahandi State occupied by the Raipur-Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway

* Printed General Acts, Volume II, Ed. 1909, p. 389.

The States in Central India in the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand Agencies, namely :—

Baghelkhand.	Bundelkhand	
Baraundha.	Ajaigarh.	Garrauli.
Bhaisaunda	Alipura	Gaurihar.
Jaso.	Banka Pahari.	Jigni.
Kamta Rajaula.	Baoni	Lughasi.
Kothi.	Beri.	Naigawan Rebai.
Maihar.	Bihat.	Orchha.
Nagod	Bijawar.	Panna
Pahra.	Bijna.	Samthar.
Paldeo.	Charkhari.	Sarila
Rewa.	Chhatarpur.	Tori Fatehpur.
Sohawal.	Datia.	The Alampur Pargana of Indore.
Taraon.	Dhurwai	

The portions of the Bharatpur State occupied by the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway and by the Cawnpore-Achnera section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway

The States in the political control of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Jammu and Kashmir.

The States in the political control of the Government of the Punjab

The portions of the Indore State occupied by the Malwa section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway south of the river Narbada.

The States in the political control of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The States in the political control of the Government of Burma.

Provided that all proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 407.]

No. 856-I. B, dated the 16th April 1913.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Administrator General's Act, II of 1874, and in supersession of so much of the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 101-J., dated the 19th July 1878, and No. 812-E., dated the 19th April 1890, as has not been cancelled, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for the purposes of the said Act the Baluchistan Agency territories shall be included in the Presidency of Bombay, and the parganas of Todgarh, Diwair, Saroth, Chang and Kot Karana in Merwara shall be included in the Presidency of Bengal.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 408.]

Exercise of powers of a District Judge.

No. 3542-I., dated the 27th August 1891.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879)[1] and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the powers and duties which are conferred and imposed on a District Judge by section 64 of the

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix III

Administrator General's Act (II of 1874), as amended by section 13 of Act II of 1890, shall, in the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, be respectively conferred upon and discharged by the following officers:—

(*a*) In any dominion in or for which a District Court has been established or continued by the Governor-General in Council, the Judge of that Court: provided that when more than one officer exercises the powers of a District Judge in any such dominion, it shall be competent for the officer who exercises in that dominion the powers of a High Court to determine by whom the aforesaid powers and duties shall be exercised in any particular case or within any specified area in that dominion; and

(*b*) In all other cases, the Political Agent (as defined in section 3 of the first-mentioned Act).

[*Gazette of India*, 1891, Pt. I, p. 510.]

VII.—Orders relating to the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886).

VII.—Orders relating to the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886).[1]

A.—In States in the Political Control of the Government of India.

Officers invested with powers of Collectors for the purpose of granting certificates.

No. 4135-I., dated the 16th September 1887.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 of Act II of 1886 (the Income-tax Act, 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest each of the Political Officers named below with the powers of a Collector under the said Act for the purpose of granting certificates in respect of interest on Government securities in Forms B, C and D, prescribed in Rule 9 of the notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 593,[2] dated the 5th February 1886, when such securities are held by persons residing outside of British India :—

1. The Resident in Nepal.
2. The Resident in Kashmir
3. The Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.
4. The First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.
5. The Assistant to the Resident at Mysore.
6. The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
7. The Resident at Gwalior
8. The Political Agent in Bhopal.
9. The Political Agent in Baghelkhand [and Superintendent of the Rewah State.[3]]
10. The Political Agent in Bundelkhand.
11. The Political Agent in Bhopawar.

11*a*. The Resident at Indore.[4]

11*b*. The Political Agent in Malwa.[4]

12. The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
13. The Resident in Jaipur[5]
14. The Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.
15. The Resident in Mewar.
16. The Political Agent in Alwar.[6]
17. The Political Agent in Kotah.[7]
18. The Political Agent in Jhalawar.[7]
19. The Political Agent in Bikanir
20. The Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.[7]

[1] Printed General Acts, Vol. III, Ed. 1909, p. 539.

[2] *See* now notification No. 2763, dated the 6th June 1890 *Gazette of India*, 1890, Pt. I, p. 409.

[3] The Superintendency of the Rewa State has been abolished.

[4] Added by notification No. 5020-I. B, dated the 6th November, 1903. *Gazette of India*, 1903, Pt. I, p. 957.

[5] Substituted by notification No. 1269-I., dated the 22nd March, 1889. *Gazette of India*, 1889, Pt. I, p. 172.

[6] Alwar is now included in the Agency of the Eastern States of Rajputana.

[7] Kotah, Bundi and Jhalawar now form the Haraoti Agency; Shahpura is in the Mewar Residency; and Tonk in the Jaipur Residency.

21 The Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.[1]
22. The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baroda
23 The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.
24 The Political Agent, Quetta.[2]
25 The Political Agent, Zhob.[2]
26. The Political Agent, Kalat, Bolan Pass, and Nushki Railway [3]
27. The Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan [2]
28 The Political Agent, Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District [3]
29 The First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf [2]
30 The Political Agent at Muscat.[2]

[*Gazette of India*, 1887, Pt. I, p. 465.]

No 3074-F. B., dated the 16th October 1903.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest the Political Agent, Loralai, for the time being, with the powers of a Collector under the said Act, for the purpose of granting certificates in respect of interest on Government securities in Forms B, C and D, prescribed in Rule 9 of the notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2763, dated 6th June 1890, when such securities are held by persons residing outside of British India.

II. * * * * * *[4]

[*Gazette of India*, 1903, Pt. I, p. 916.]

B.—In States in the Political Control of Local Governments.

Bihar and Orissa.

[5]*No. 1741-P , dated the 9th October 1906.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 of the Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest the Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, with the powers of a Collector under the said Act for the purpose of granting certificates in respect of interest on Government securities in Forms B, C and D, prescribed in Rule 9 of the notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2763, dated the 6th June 1890, when such securities are held by persons residing outside of British India.

[1] *See* footnote [5] on previous page

[2] Substituted by notification No. 1479-E , dated the 17th July 1890. *Gazette of India*, 1890, Pt I, p 530.

[3] Substituted by notification No. 3074-F. B , dated the 16th October 1903. *Gazette of India*, 1903, Pt. I, p. 916

[4] This paragraph made certain amendments in notification No. 4135-I., dated the 16th September 1887, as shown *supra*.

[5] This order is kept in force by notification No. 3-A , dated the 1st April 1912. *Bihar and Orissa Gazette Extraordinary*, 1912, p. 10.

[1]*No 1742-P., dated the 9th October 1906*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 of the Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), and in supersession of the notification of this Government, dated the 8th November 1887, published at page 928, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, in his capacity as Political Officer in charge of the Political States of Seraikella and Kharsawan, with the powers of a Collector under the said Act for the purpose of granting certificates in respect of interest on Government securities in Forms B, C and D, prescribed in Rule 9 of the notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, [2]No. 2763, dated the 6th June 1890, when such securities are held by persons residing outside of British India.

[*Calcutta Gazette*, 1906, Pt. I, p. 1822.]

No 4124, dated the 2nd December 1902.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct under sections 40 * * of the Indian Income-tax Act (II of 1886), that the powers and duties hereinbelow specified, which are conferred and imposed by that Act on a Collector * * may be exercised and performed, within the limits specified, as follows, namely :— Bombay

No.	Powers and duties of a	Under	May be exercised and performed by	Within the limits of
*	*	*	*	*
9	Collector .	The second column of Part III of Schedule II of the Act as regards the grant of certificates in respect of interest on Government securities in Forms B, C and D prescribed in Rules 9 and 10 of the notification of the Government of India republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette* under Financial Department No. 354, dated 10th February 1886, when such securities are held by persons residing outside of British India.	The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and the Political Agents, Cutch, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, Rewa Kantha, Mahikantha, Palanpur and Savantvadi.	Their respective jurisdictions.

[*Bombay Government Gazette*, 1902, Pt. I, p. 2009.]

No. 5120, dated the 13th October 1887.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 of Act II of 1886 (the Income-tax Act, 1886), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh, with the powers of a Collector under the said Act, for the purpose of granting certificates in respect of interest on Government securities, in Forms B, C Central Provinces.

[1] *See* footnote [5] on previous page.
[2] *Gazette of India*, 1890, Pt. I, p. 409.

and D, prescribed in Rule 9 of the notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, [1] No. 593, dated the 5th February 1886, when such securities are held by persons residing outside of British India

[*Central Provinces Gazette*, 1887, Pt. II, p. 184.]

Madras.

No. II, dated the 15th January 1894.—Under the provisions of section 40 of Act II of 1886 and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned authorities and officers with the powers of a Collector or of a Commissioner of a division, to the extent and in the local area specified against each :—

Authority or officer.	Powers conferred.	Local area.
* *	* *	*
Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	All the powers of a Collector in respect of British subjects who are in the service of, or are in receipt of any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity from, the Government of India or a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor-General in Council in that behalf.	The States of Travancore and Cochin.
The Resident of Travancore or Cochin. The Collector of Godavari and Political Agent for Taran. Do. Bellary do. Sandur. Do. Kurnool do. Banganapalle. Do. S. Arcot do. Pondicherry. Do. Tanjore do. Karikal. Do. Trichinopoly do. Pudukkottai. Do. Malabar do. Mahe.	The powers of a Collector for the purposes of granting certificates in respect of interest on Government securities in Forms B, C and D prescribed in Rules 9 and 10 of the notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2763, dated the 6th June 1890, when such securities are held by persons residing out of British India.	

[*Fort St. George Gazette*, 1894, Supplement, p. 17.]

[1] Superseded by the notification to which footnote [2] on the previous page relates.

VIII.—Orders relating to the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886).

VIII.—Orders relating to the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886).[1]

A.—In States in the Political Control of the Government of India.

Appointments under sections 13 and 24

Baluchistan.

No. 3075-F B., dated the 6th October 1903.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint—

(1) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Quetta, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Quetta District ;

(2) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Zhob, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Zhob District ;

(3) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Kalat, the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District ;

(4) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District ;

(5) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Loralai District, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Loralai District ; and

* * * *[2]

II. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2) of the said Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in British Baluchistan to be Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Districts above specified.

III. * * *

[*Gazette of India*, 1903, Pt I, p. 916.]

Baroda

No. 2933-I., dated the 15th July 1891.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the person hold-

[1] Printed General Acts, Vol III, Ed. 1909, p 564.

[2] Cancelled by notification No. 972-G., dated the 30th April 1909. See *Gazette of India*, 1909, Pt. I, p. 321.

ing the office of First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda for the time being to be the Registrar of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act, for the Baroda State, including the British Cantonment of Baroda.

II. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Bombay Presidency for the time being to be the Registrar-General for the Baroda State, including the British Cantonment of Baroda.

III. * * * *

[*Gazette of India*, 1891, Pt. I, p. 424.]

Central India.

No. 1103-I. B, dated the 16th May 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3998-I., dated the 30th September 1891, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers named in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed to be Registrars of Births and Deaths, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*) of the said Act for the local areas mentioned in the corresponding entries in the second column including the railway lands situate therein.

2. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Central Provinces to be the Registrar-General for the said local areas.

SCHEDULE

Officers.	Local areas.
The Resident at Gwalior	The Gwalior Residency excepting Guna Cantonment.
The Resident at Indore	The Indore Residency.
The Political Agent in Baghelkhand .	The Baghelkhand Agency.
The Political Agent in Bhopal	The Bhopal Agency.
The Political Agent in Bhopawar . . .	The Bhopawar Agency.

SCHEDULE.—*contd.*

Officers.	Local areas.
The Political Agent in Bundelkhand . .	The Bundelkhand Agency, excepting Nowgong Cantonment
The Political Agent in Malwa . . .	The Malwa Agency, excepting Nimach Cantonment.
The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	Indore Residency Bazars.
The Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India at Agar.	Agar Cantonment.
The Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior at Guna .	Guna Cantonment.
The Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow . .	Mhow Cantonment.
The Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach . .	Nimach Cantonment.
The Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong .	Nowgong Cantonment.

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt I, p 560]

No. 2714-I., dated the 14th August 1890.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act and for the local areas specified in each case :— Hyderabad.

(*a*) The Second Assistant Resident—for the whole of the Hyderabad State, excluding the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

(*b*) The Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad—for the Cantonment of Bolaram.

(*c*) The Superintendent of Railway Police—for lands and premises within railway limits in the Hyderabad State, excluding the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

2. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Madras Presidency for the time being to be Registrar-General for the local areas specified above.

[*Gazette of India*, 1890, Pt. I, p. 621]

No. 3031-I., dated the 22nd July 1891.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the following schedule to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act for the local areas mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of that schedule respectively :—

Offices.	Local areas.
The Superintendent of Police, Bolaram Cantonment .	The Cantonment of Bolaram.
The Superintendent of Police, Aurangabad Cantonment	The Cantonment of Aurangabad.
* * * * *	* * *

II. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Presidency of Madras for the time being to be Registrar-General for the local areas mentioned in the schedule above.

[*Gazette of India*, 1891, Pt. I, p. 434.]

No. 662-I., dated the 10th February 1891.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35A (*1*) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, as amended by Act XVI of 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the time being for the Madras Presidency to be Commissioner for the purpose of examining and verifying the registers or records which have already been, or may hereafter be, sent to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Hyderabad State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1891, Pt. I, p. 89.]

Kashmir Agency.

No. 343-I., dated the 25th January 1889.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of Residency Surgeon in Kashmir to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the Act for (1) all places situate within the valley of Kashmir, (2) Gulmarg, and (3) Jammu, being within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

II. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (*2*), and section 32 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Punjab, for the time being, to be the Registrar-General for the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

[*Gazette of India*, 1889, Pt. I, p. 54.]

No. 4000-Est. A, dated the 2nd December 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified below to be for all places within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, Registrars of Births and Deaths, in respect of those classes of the community indicated in section 11, sub-section (*i*), clause (*b*), of the said Act:—

(1) The First Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

(2) The Durbar Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

II. * * *

[*Gazette of India*, 1909, Pt. I, p. 1655.]

No. 342-I., dated the 25th January 1889.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*) of the said Act, whom they baptise and whose funeral ceremonies they perform:— Mysore.

(List of Ministers of Religion appointed by name not reprinted)

II. * * * * * * * [1]

III. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (*2*), and section 32 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Presidency of Madras, for the time being, to be the Registrar-General for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

[*Gazette of India*, 1889, Pt. I, p. 53.]

No. 2360-I., dated the 6th July 1893.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, and in supersession of Part II of the Foreign Department notification

[1] Cancelled by notification No. 2360-I., dated the 6th July 1893, on this page.

No. 342-I., dated 25th January 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the District Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the time being to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in respect of the classes of persons (other than those referred to in Part I of the notification quoted above) indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act.

[*Gazette of India*, 1893, Pt. I, p. 381.]

Nepal.

No. 1428-E., dated the 24th July 1889.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 and section 24, sub-section (*2*), of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Resident in Nepal, for the time being, to be *ex-officio* Registrar of Births and Deaths for Nepalese territory, and the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Bengal to be the Registrar-General, to whom the certified copies of the entries in the register books kept by the said Registrar shall be sent.

[*Gazette of India*, 1889, Pt. I, p. 411.]

Rajputana.

No. 2018-I. B, dated the 25th September 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers named in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act for the local areas respectively mentioned in the corresponding entries in the second column.

2. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Ajmer-Merwara to be the Registrar-General for the said local areas.

Officers.	Local areas.
The Resident at Jaipur	The Jaipur Residency, excepting the lands herein declared to constitute separate local areas.
The Railway Medical Officer at Bandikui .	Bandikui Railway Station and the adjoining railway lands.
The Assistant Surgeon at Phulera . .	Phulera Railway Station and the adjoining railway lands.

Officers	Local areas.
The Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.	Sambhar and the lands within the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
The Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.	The Western Rajputana States Residency excepting the lands herein declared to constitute separate local areas.
The Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Pachbhadra.	The lands within his jurisdiction.
The Officer Commanding at Erinpura .	Erinpura Cantonment.
The Magistrate of Abu . . .	Mount Abu.
The Apothecary in medical charge, Abu Road Railway Station.	Abu Road Railway Station and the adjoining railway lands.
The Resident in Mewar . . .	The Mewar Residency excepting the lands herein declared to constitute separate local areas.
The Assistant Resident in Mewar . .	The States of Banswara, Dungarpur and Partabgarh.
The Officer Commanding, Mewar Bhil Corps	The Cantonments of Kherwara and Kotra.
The Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.	The Eastern Rajputana States Agency.
The Political Agent in Haraoti . . .	The Haraoti Agency.
The Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Deoli.	The Bundi State and the Deoli Agency.
The Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.	The stations on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in Rajputana not specially named above.

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 1051]

No 1173, dated the 19th July 1888.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules made under sections 26, 28, and 36 of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, No. VI of 1886 · Rules and fees.

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) " the Act " means the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 :

(2) " schedule " means a schedule to these rules :

(3) " Registrar-General " and " Registrar " mean, respectively, a Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages and a Registrar of Births and Deaths appointed under the Act : and

(4) " sign," used with reference to a person who is unable to write his name, includes mark.

2. Notices of births and deaths shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule A and Schedule B, respectively.

3. Every such notice shall be signed by the person giving it, and shall specify the capacity in which the person claims to be authorized to give it.

4. Every such notice shall ordinarily be presented to the Registrar for the local area in which the birth or death occurred within three months of the date of the birth or death to which it refers, as the case may be :

Provided that the Registrar may, of his own authority, for any reason which he considers sufficient, accept notice of a birth or death at any time within six months from the date of its occurrence, and with the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General after that time.

5. An appeal against an order of a Registrar refusing to register a birth or death on any other ground than that referred to in proviso (*a*) to section 19 of the Act shall lie to the Registrar-General, who may, in his discretion, either confirm the order of the Registrar, or direct him to register the birth or death

6. Registers of births and deaths shall be kept in the forms set forth in Schedule C and Schedule D, respectively.

7. When a birth or death has occurred during a journey,

or when the person giving notice of a birth or death was compelled by duty, or urgent necessity, or unavoidable accident, to leave the local area in which such birth or death occurred so soon after its occurrence that he was unable to give the prescribed notice to the Registrar for that local area,

any Registrar may receive notice of such birth or death, and register the same as if it were a birth or death which had occurred within the local area for which he has been appointed.

8. The provisions of Rule 4, as to the time within which notice of a birth or death must be given, shall apply to every notice of a birth or death given under the circumstances described in the last foregoing rule.

9. In every case of a birth or death admitted to registration under Rule 7, the Registrar to whom the notice of the birth or death is given shall record in his register the reason why the notice was not given to the Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, and shall within one week from the date of the registration of the birth or death forward to the Registrar-General, and to the Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, a copy of the entry in the register relating to the birth or death.

Every Registrar shall paste into a book kept by him for the purpose all copies of entries received by him under this rule, and the book containing the copies shall be, at all reasonable times, open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it.

10. The Registrar for any local area including a port may register any birth or death which has occurred on the high seas on board any ship arriving at such port:

Provided that notice of the birth or death is given to such Registrar within sixty days after the arrival of the ship.

In the notice of such birth or death, and in the entry thereof in the register, there shall be specified, in lieu of the name of the place at which, the name of the ship on which the event occurred, and the name of the Commander of the ship, and the approximate latitude and longitude of the ship's position at the time of the birth or death.

11. Every certificate of registration of a birth or death given by a Registrar under section 23 of the Act shall be in the form set forth in Schedule E.

12. At the foot of every copy of an entry given under section 9 or section 25 of the Act there shall be written a certificate, dated and subscribed by the Registrar-General or officer authorized under section 9, or by the Registrar, as the case may be, that the copy is a true copy of the entry.

13. Every Registrar shall keep, in the form set forth in Schedule F, a register of all certificates of registration and copies of entries given by him.

Every Registrar-General shall keep a register in a similar form of all copies given by him of entries in the certified copies of the registers sent to his office.

14. The copies of entries of births and deaths which Registrars are required by section 24 of the Act to send to the Registrar-General, shall be certified in the form set forth in Schedule G, and shall be sent at intervals of three months, on or as nearly as possible after the 1st January, April, July, and October in each year.

Should no entries be made in a register during the preceding three months, a certificate to this effect shall be sent to the Registrar-General.

15. The indexes which are required by section 7 of the Act to be made of the certified copies of registers of births, deaths, and marriages sent to the office of the Registrar-General shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule H, Schedule I, and Schedule J, respectively.

Every entry in an index shall be made alphabetically with reference to the initial letter of the name of the person indicated by the entry.

In the index of certified copies of entries of marriages, the names of both the husband and the wife must be indexed.

In the case of a person of European descent, the initial letter will be the first letter of the surname; and in the case of any other person, the first etter of his name, and not that of his rank, title, or class.

16. A Registrar may, of his own motion, correct, in manner prescribed in section 28 of the Act, any error in form made in an entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths kept by him under the Act.

In every case in which an entry is corrected under this rule, intimation thereof shall (if practicable) be communicated, within one week from the date of the correction being made, to the person who gave the notice of the birth or death.

17. When an error in substance in any entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths is asserted to have been made, the Registrar may correct the error, in manner prescribed in section 28 of the Act, on application made in writing, and signed in the presence of two witnesses attesting the signature, by any person authorised under section 20 or 21, as the case may be, to give notice of the birth or death to which the entry relates:

Provided that the Registrar is satisfied that the application is well founded.

An appeal against an order of a Registrar under this rule refusing to correct an asserted error in an entry in a register shall lie to the Registrar-General, who may, in his discretion, either confirm the order of the Registrar or direct him to correct the error.

18. Without the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General, an application for the correction of an entry in a register of births or register of deaths shall not be entertained after the expiration of one year from the date on which the notice of the birth or death was given.

19. The sums specified in Schedule K shall be the fees payable under the sections of the Act there referred to:

Provided that soldiers and non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, and all seamen, shall be exempted from the payment of any fees.

20. [1] Every Registrar-General and every Registrar who is a Government servant and not a Minister of Religion shall keep a register, in the form set forth in Schedule L, of all fees realised under these rules, and shall forward such fees at the end of each month to the nearest treasury to be credited to Government. The Treasury Officer shall give each Registrar a certificate

[1] Substituted by notification No. 185, dated the 27th July 1894. *Gazette of India*, 1894, Pt. I, p. 436.

of the amount so credited, and the Registrar shall send a copy of the certificate to the Registrar-General Registrars who are not Government servants or who are Ministers of Religion may retain for their own use any fees which they may realize under these rules.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

Notice of a Birth.

(*Rule 2.*)

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for (*local area or class*).

I, A. B. (*name, description and residence*), being (*here state the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give the notice*), hereby give notice, for the purposes of section 19, Act VI of 1886, that on (*date*) at (*place*) I, A. B. *or* my wife, C. D. *or* C. D. (*name and description*), was delivered of a , and I request that the said birth may be registered.

————Signature.

SCHEDULE B.

Notice of a Death.

(*Rule 2.*)

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for (*local area or class*).

I, A. B. (*name, description and residence*), being (*here state the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give the notice*), hereby give notice, for the purposes of section 19, Act VI of 1886, that on (*date*) at (*place*) my (*state relationship*) C.D. (*name and description*), *or* C. D. (*name and description*), died of , and I request that the said death may be registered.

————Signature.

SCHEDULE C.

Register of Births.

(*Rule 6.*)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of birth.
3. Place of birth.

4. Name, if any.
5. Sex.
6. Name, race, religion, and occupation of father.
7. Name, race, and religion of mother.
8. Signature, description, and residence of person giving notice.
9. Signature, description, and residence of mother, and person acknowledging himself to be father (*column only to be used in the case referred to in section 19, proviso (b), and section 22, sub-section (3)*).
10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area birth occurred (*column only to be used in the case of a birth registered under Rule 7*).
11. Date of registration.
12. Signature of Registrar.
13. Rectification of error in entry.

SCHEDULE D.

Register of Deaths.

(*Rule 6.*)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of death.
3. Place of death.
4. Name, sex, race, religion, and occupation of deceased.
5. Names, race, religion, and occupation of parents of deceased.
6. When deceased was a married woman or a widow, name, race, religion and occupation of her husband or late husband.
7. Age of deceased.
8. Cause of death.
9. Signature, description, and residence of person giving notice.
10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area death occurred (*column only to be used in the case of a death registered under Rule 7*).
11. Date of registration.
12. Signature of Registrar.
13. Rectification of error in entry.

SCHEDULE E.

Certificate of Registration of Birth or Death.

(*Rule 11.*)

Certified that I have this day registered the birth (*or* death) to which the entry in the Register of Births (*or* Deaths), of which a true copy is above written, relates.

Dated the of

A. B.,
Registrar of Births and Deaths
for (*local area or class*).

SCHEDULE F.

Register of Certificates of Registration or Copies of Entries granted.

(*Rule 13.*)

1. Serial number.
2. Name and residence of person applying for certificate or copy.
3. Date of application.
4. Nature of certificate or copy granted.
5. Date of grant of certificate or copy.
6. Fee paid.
7. Initials of Registrar.
8. Remarks.

SCHEDULE G.

Certificate of truth of copies of entries sent to Registrar-General.

(*Rule 14.*)

Certified that the above, which contains entries from No. regarding to No. regarding , is a true copy of all the entries in the Register of Births (*or* Register of Deaths, *as the case may be*) kept by me for the three months ending the day of , 18 .

Dated the of

Signature.

Registrar of Births and Deaths for (*local area or class*).

SCHEDULE II

Index of certified copies of Registers of Births.

(*Rule 15*)

Name and sex.
Father's name.
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of register.

SCHEDULE I.

Index of certified copies of Registers of Deaths.

(*Rule 15.*)

Name and sex.
Father's name.
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of register.

SCHEDULE J.

Index of certified copies of entries of Marriages.

(*Rule 15.*)

Name of (husband) (wife).
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of entry.

SCHEDULE K.

Fees leviable under sections 8, 23, and 25 of the Act.

(*Rule 19.*)

	Rs.	a.	p.
(i) Under section 8 for inspection of indexes in the office of a Registrar-General—			
(a) For the first year	1	0	0
(b) For every additional year, four annas up to a maximum for one inspection of . . .	5	0	0
(ii) Under section 8 for each copy of an entry in a certified copy of a register in the office of a Registrar-General . .	1	0	0

	Rs.	a.	p
(iii) Under section 23 for a certificate of registration of birth or death	1	0	0
(iv) Under section 25 for search in a register of births or deaths—			
(*a*) for the first year	1	0	0
(*b*) for every additional year, four annas up to a maximum for one search of	5	0	0
(v) Under section 25 for each copy of an entry given by a Registrar	1	0	0

SCHEDULE L.

Register of Fees.

(*Rule 20.*)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of receipt.
3. From whom received.
4. On what account received.
5. Section of Act under which chargeable.
6. Amount of fee.
7. Signature of Registrar-General or officer authorised under section 9 of the Act (*or* Registrar, *as the case may be*)
8. Signature of Treasury official, and date of receipt in treasury.
9. Remarks.

[*Gazette of India*, 1888, Pt. I, p. 336.]

Additional rule in the Hyderabad State.

No. 451-I. B, dated the 8th March 1913.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule for the guidance of Registrars in the Hyderabad State : —

If a person giving notice of a birth or death does not attend personally before the Registrar, the written notice given by such person shall be attested by one of the following persons :—

(1) A Magistrate of any class including an Honorary Magistrate under either the British or the Nizam's Government.

(2) A servant of the British or of the Nizam's Government whose emoluments are not less than Rs. 50 per mensem.

(3) A pensioner of the British or of the Nizam's Government whose pension is not less than Rs. 25 per mensem.

(4) Any person authorised to solemnize a marriage under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872).

(5) A medical officer of the British or of the Nizam's service or a private medical practitioner holding a University diploma.

Failing any of these, the evidence of any two respectable persons may be accepted by the Registrar.

Provided that the Registrar may dispense with the evidence of identity when the informant falls under any of the following classes :—

(1) A gazetted officer of the British or of the Nizam's Government.

(2) A medical officer in the British or Nizam's service or a private medical practitioner holding a University diploma.

(3) Any person authorised to solemnize a marriage under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872).

(4) Any person known to the Registrar personally.

The notice shall be filed separately and preserved permanently by the Registrar.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 218.]

B.—In States in the Political Control of Local Governments.

No. 4370-I. B, dated the 20th October 1905.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office designated in the first column of the following schedule to be Registrar of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*) of the said Act, for the local areas mentioned opposite his designation in the second column of that schedule, respectively : Bihar and Orissa.

Office.	Local areas.
Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States . .	Kalahandi, Patna, Sonpur, Bamra and Rehrakhol.

II. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for [1][Bihar and Orissa], to be the Registrar-General for the said local areas.

[*Gazette of India*, 1905, Pt. I. p. 741.]

No. 4227-I., dated the 31st October 1889.—In modification of Foreign Department notification No. 340-I., dated the 25th January 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following :— Bombay.

I. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the following schedule to be Registrars of Births and Deaths, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act, for the local areas mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of that schedule, respectively :—

Offices	Local areas.
I.—Kathiawar.	
1. The Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Sorath District.	The States within his charge.
2. The Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Jhalawar District.	The States within his charge.

[1] Substituted by notification No 735 D., dated the 19th March 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 257

Offices	Local areas.
I.—Kathiawar—contd.	
3. [1][The Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant, at Rajkot.]	The District of Halar.
4. The Deputy Assistant Political Agent at Songadh.	The District of Gohelwar.
II.—Rewa Kantha.	
The Political Agent	The States within the Agency.
III.—Mahi Kantha.	
The Assistant Political Agent	The States within the Agency.
IV.—Palanpur.	
1. The Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa . .	The Cantonment of Deesa.
2. The Assistant Political[2] [Superintendent] .	The States within the[2] [Superintendency].
V.—Cutch.	
The Political Agent	The Cutch State.
VI.—Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.	
1. The Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.	The State of Kolhapur.
2. The Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of Southern Mahratta Country.	The States of Sangli, Miraj, senior and junior, Kurundwad, senior and junior, Jamkhandi, Mudhol and Ramdurg.
VII.—Sawantwari.	
The Political [2][Superintendent]	The State of Sawantwari.

II. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2), and section 32 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Presidency of Bombay, for the time being, to be the Registrar-General for the local areas mentioned in the schedule above.

[*Gazette of India*, 1889, Pt. I, p. 606.]

[1] Substituted by notification No. 565-I, dated the 15th February 1890 *Gazette of India*, 1890, Pt. I, p. 165.

[2] Now "Agent" and "Agency."

No. 3775-I. A, dated the 7th September 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Agent, Bhor, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*) of the said Act, for the local area included within the State of Bhor.

2. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (*2*) and section 32 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Presidency of Bombay, for the time being, to be the Registrar-General for the said local area.

[*Gazette of India*, 1906, Pt. I, p. 659.]

No. 1532-I., dated the 13th May 1895.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of Superintendent, Chhattisgarh Pilgrim Mission, American Free Methodist Church, Rajnandgaon, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act, within the Feudatory States of the Central Provinces. Central Provinces.

[*Gazette of India*, 1895, Pt. I, p. 404.]

No. 4371-I. B, dated the 20th October 1905.—In supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2232-I. B, dated the 2nd June 1892, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the following schedule to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act, for the local areas mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of that schedule, respectively:

Offices.	Local areas.
The Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories	The Feudatory States of Bastar, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Khairagarh, Nandgaon, Kanker, Chhuikhadan, Sakti, Kawardha, Jashpur, Sirguja, Udaipur, Korea and Chang Bhakar.
The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad .	The Feudatory State of Makrai.
[1][The Missionary in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Jagdalpur, Bastar State.	The Feudatory State of Bastar.]

II —For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Central Provinces to be the Registrar-General for the said local areas.

[*Gazette of India*, 1905, Pt. I, p. 741.]

No. 339-I., dated the 25th January 1889 —I. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint—

(1) All persons who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed Marriage Registrars under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, in the Native States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkottai, Sandur and Banganapalle, to be Registrars of Births and Deaths, for the classes who come under their cognisance by virtue of such appointment ; and

(2) The Chief Political Officer for the time being in charge of each of the above-mentioned States to be Registrar of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act, for such State.

II. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2), and section 32 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Presidency of Madras, for the time being, to be the Registrar-General for the States mentioned above.

[*Gazette of India*, 1889, Pt. I, p. 52.]

[1]Added by notification No 1860-I. B, dated the 2nd September 1912. *Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 883.

No. 1095-I. A, dated the 28th April 1899.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 and section 24, sub-section (*2*), of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner of the Amballa District, in the Punjab, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act for all places situate within the territory of His Highness the Raja of Nahan (Sirmur), and to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Punjab to be the Registrar-General to whom the said Registrar shall send certified copies of entries of births and deaths in the register book kept by him. Punjab.

[*Gazette of India*, 1899, Pt. I, p. 277.]

No 705-I. B, dated the 3rd April 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 13 and 24, sub-section (*2*), of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Agent for the Phulkian States and Bahawalpur to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act, for all places situate within the territories under his political control and to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Punjab to be the Registrar-General to whom the said Registrar shall send certified copies of entries of Births and Deaths in the register book kept by him.

[*Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 239.]

No. 2931-I., dated the 15th July 1891.—I. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices of Magistrate of Bareilly and Senior Assistant Commissioner of British Garhwal to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act, for the Rampur and Tehri States, respectively. United Provinces.

II. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the time being to be the Registrar-General for the Rampur and Tehri States.

III. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 341-I., dated the 25th January 1889, is hereby cancelled.

[*Gazette of India*, 1891, Pt. I, p. 424.]

No. 656-I. B, dated the 14th March 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of Magistrate of Benares to be Registrar of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act, for the Benares State.

2. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for the time being, to be the Registrar-General for the Benares State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 349.]

Rules and fees Bengal.

No. 848, dated the 4th February 1913.—Not re-printed.

[*Calcutta Gazette*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 209.]

Madras.

No. 285, dated the 9th May 1912.—Not re-printed.

[*Fort St. George Gazette*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 509.]

Other Local Governments.

[1]*No. 1173, dated the 19th July 1888.*—Printed *supra*, page 85.

[1] In the Punjab revised schedules A and B have been substituted by notification No. 273, dated the 4th February 1913. *Punjab Gazette*, 1913, Pt I, p. 118.

IX.—Orders relating to Extradition.

IX.—Orders relating to Extradition.

Grant of powers under the Act.

No. 589-E., dated the 27th March 1903.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3, clause (2), of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879[1] (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to exercise all the powers of a Political Agent under the said Act for the Provinces of Siam as specified in each case :— For certain Provinces of Siam

(*a*) The Deputy Commissioner, for the time being, of the Amherst district, for the provinces of (1) Müang Tak, otherwise called Raheng or Yaheing; (2) Kammpeng Pett; (3) Muang Utai; (4) Sawankaloke; (5) Sukotai; (6) Utaradit; and (7) Pichai:

(*b*) The Deputy Commissioner, for the time being, of the Tavoy district, for the province of Müang Pathuri:

(*c*) The Deputy Commissioner, for the time being, of the Mergui district, for the province of (1) Müang Kooi; (2) Müang Bantaphan; (3) Müang Patin; (4) Müang Chomphon; (5) Muang Kraburi; and (6) Müang Renong:

(*d*) The Deputy Commissioner, for the time being, of the Salween district, for the provinces of Lakon and Lampunchi and for the central and western districts of the province of Chiengmai:

(*e*) The Superintendent and Political Officer, for the time being, of the Southern Shan States, for the northern district of the province of Chiengmai: and

(*f*) The Assistant Political Officer, for the time being, at Keng Tung, for the provinces of Müang Nan, Müang Phre and Müang Thon.

[*Gazette of India,* 1903, Pt. I, p. 232.]

No. 165-I. B, dated the 25th January 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 186-E., dated the 23rd January 1896, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Officer in Sikkim, for the time being, to exercise the powers of a Political Agent for the purposes of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), for the State of Bhutan. For Bhutan.

[*Gazette of India,* 1911, Pt. I, p. 62.]

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, Printed in Appendix III.

For States in Bengal.

No. 646-P. D., dated the 2nd May 1912.—I am directed to say that, until further orders, you will exercise the powers of a Political Agent for the State of Cooch Behar for the purposes of the provisions of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).

[*Letter of the Bengal Government to the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.*]

For States in Bihar and Orissa.

No. 441-I. B, dated the 17th August 1906.—In supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4796-I., dated the 7th December 1891. and Nos. 2021-I.—2022-I., dated the 18th June 1890, and in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the following schedule to exercise the powers of a Political Agent for the purposes of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), for the States mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of that schedule, respectively :

SCHEDULE.

1	2
* * *	* * *
2. The Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States.	Patna, Kalahandi, Sonepur, Rehiakhol, Bamra, Gangpur, Bonai.
3. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur .	Seraikela and Kharsawan.

[*Gazette of India*, 1906, Pt. I, p. 584.]

For States in the Central Provinces.

No. 3441-I. B, dated the 17th August 1906.— . . In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the following schedule to exercise the powers of a Political Agent for the purposes of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), for the States mentioned

opposite their designations in the second column of that schedule, respectively :—

SCHEDULE.

1	2
1. The Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories.	Sarangarh, Raigarh, Bastar, Nandgaon, Chhuikhadan, Kanker, Khairagarh, Sakti, Kawardha, Sirguja, Udaipur, Jashpur, Korea and Chang Bhakar.
* * *	* * *

[*Gazette of India*, 1906, Pt. I, p. 584.]

For States in the Punjab.

No. 648-I. B, dated the 31st March 1913.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of all previous orders to that effect, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers named in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed to exercise the powers of a Political Agent for the purposes of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), for the States mentioned in the corresponding entries in the second column.

SCHEDULE.

The Commissioner, Ambala Division .	Dujana, Kalsia, Lohāru, Pataudi, Sirmur (Nahan).
The Commissioner, Jullundur Division .	Faridkot, Kapurthala, Maler Kotla, Mandi, Suket.
The Commissioner, Lahore Division .	Chamba.
The Superintendent, Simla Hill States .	Baghal, Baghat, Balsan, Bashahr, Bhajji, Bija Bilaspur. Dirkuti, Delath, Dhadi, Dham, Ghund, Jubbal, Kanethi, Keonthal, Kothar Koti, Kumharsain, Kumhar, Madhan, Mailog, Mangal, Nalagarh (Hindur), Ratesh Rawin, Sangri, Taroch, Theog.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 321.]

For States in the United Provinces.[1]

No. 20-I., dated the 1st January 1891.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for Rampur, for the time being, to exercise the powers of a Political Agent under Chapters IV and V of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879,[2] for the State of Rampur.

[*Gazette of India*, 1891, Pt. I, p. 8.]

[1] The Commissioner of the Benares Division is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the Benares State.

[2] *See* now the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, (XV of 1903) Printed General Acts, Vol. V, Ed. 1909, p. 649.

Additional extradition offence

No. 3361-I.A, dated the 23rd December 1898.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879[1] (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that a Political Agent may issue a warrant for the arrest and surrender of any person accused of having done in any State against the law of such State an act which would, if done in any part of British India where the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 (XXVII of 1871), [2] is for the time being in force, have constituted an offence against any of the provisions of the latter Act.

[*Gazette of India*, 1898, Pt. I, p. 1196.]

Ditto.

No. 3321-I. A, dated the 16th August 1905.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first schedule of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the offence of enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman, as defined in section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, to be an extradition offence within the meaning of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, in the case of the Khairpur State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1906, Pt. I, p. 596.]

Rules.

No. 1862-I. A, dated the 13th May 1904.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and by section 22 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), and in supersession of all previous rules on the same subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st day of June 1904, to make the following rules, namely :

1. The Political Agent shall not issue a warrant under section 7 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), in any case which is provided for by Treaty, if the State concerned has expressly stated that it desires to abide by the procedure of the Treaty, nor any case in which a requisition for surrender has been made by or on behalf of the State under section 9 of the said Act.

2. The Political Agent shall not issue a warrant under section 7 of the said Act except on a request preferred to him in writing either by or by the authority of the person for the time being administering the Executive Government of the State for which he is a Political Agent, or by any Court within such State which has been specified in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or by the Governor of Madras or Bombay in Council, as the case may be, by notification in the official Gazette.

[1] *See* footnote 2 on p. 105, *supra*.

[2] Repealed by the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911)

3. If the accused person is a British subject, the Political Agent shall before issuing a warrant under section 7 of the said Act, consider whether he ought not to certify the case as one suitable for trial in British India, and he shall, instead of issuing such a warrant, so certify the case, if he is satisfied that the interests of justice and the convenience of witnesses can be better served by the trial being held in British India.

4. The Political Agent shall, in all cases before issuing a warrant under section 7 of the said Act, satisfy himself, by preliminary inquiry * *[1] that there is a *primâ facie* case against the accused person.

5 (1) The Political Agent shall, before issuing a warrant under section 7 of the said Act, decide whether the warrant shall provide for the delivery of the accused persons—

(*a*) to the Political Agent or to a British officer subordinate to the Political Agent with a view to his trial by the Political Agent, or

(*b*) to an authority of the State with a view to his trial by the State Courts.

(2) Before coming to a decision the Political Agent shall take the following matters into consideration : —

(*i*) the nature of the offence charged ;

(*ii*) the delay and trouble involved in bringing the accused person before himself ;

(*iii*) the judicial qualifications of the Courts of the State ;

(*iv*) whether the accused person is a British subject or not ; and if he is a British (other than European British) subject, whether the Courts of the State, either by custom or by recognition, try such British subjects surrendered to them ; and

(*v*) whether the Courts of the State have by custom or by recognition, power to inflict the punishment which may be inflicted under the Indian Penal Code for an offence similar to that with which the accused person is charged.

6. Notwithstanding anything in rule 5, the Political Agent shall make the warrant provide for the delivery of the accused persons to himself (or to an officer subordinate to himself), or to an authority of the State concerned, as the case may be, if he is generally or specially instructed by the Governor-General in Council to try an accused person himself or to make him over for trial to the proper Court of such State.

[1] The words "or otherwise" were omitted by notification No. 823-D., dated the 25th March 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 288.

7. In the case of an accused person made over for trial to the Court of the State the Political Agent shall satisfy himself that the accused receives a fair trial, and that the punishment inflicted on conviction is not excessive or barbarous ; and, if he is not so satisfied, he shall demand the restoration of the prisoner to his custody, pending the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

[1]8. Accused persons arrested in British India on warrants issued under section 7 or section 9 of the said Act shall be treated, as far as possible, in the same way as persons under trial in British India.

[1]9. A person sentenced to imprisonment by a Political Agent shall, if a British subject, be conveyed to the most convenient prison under British administration, and shall there be dealt with as though he had been sentenced under the local law :

Provided always that this rule shall not be construed so as to give such person any right of appeal other than that allowed by the rules for the time being in force for regulating appeals from the decisions of the Political Agent.

[2]10. Nothing in these rules shall be held to apply to areas in Native States under British Jurisdiction, in which the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), is in force.

[*Gazette of India*, 1904, Pt. I, p. 364.]

Orders as to the delivery of accused persons to Courts of Siam.

No. 590-E., dated the 27th March 1903.—With reference to [3] section 13 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 [4] (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Deputy Commissioners of the Amherst, Tavoy, Mergui and Salween districts, the Superintendent and Political Officer of the Southern Shan States, and the Assistant Political Officer at Keng Tung may, in exercise of the powers of a Political Agent conferred upon them by the [5] notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 589-E., dated the 27th March 1903, give over any person arrested and forwarded in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the said Act to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the State

[1] Re-numbered by notification No. 254-I B, dated the 26th January 1912, the original Rule 8 having been cancelled by notification No. 3472-I. C., dated the 28th August 1908 *Gazette of India*, 1908, Pt. I, p. 803.

[2] Added by notification No. 254-I. B, dated the 26th January 1912. *Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 75.

[3] *See* now Rule 6 of notification No. 1862-I. A, dated the 13th May 1904, *supra*, p. 106.

[4] *See* footnote 2, p 105, *supra*.

[5] *Supra*, p. 103.

in which the offence was committed or is alleged to have been committed by such person.

* * * *

[*Gazette of India*, 1903, Pt. I, p. 233.]

Orders as to the delivery of accused persons to Courts of States in the Punjab.

No. 2682-I., dated the 13th August 1885 —* * The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct that for offences committed in any of these States, the persons accused shall be handed over by the Political Agent concerned to the Courts of the States for trial But this direction is subject to the instructions contained in the notification published in the *Gaztte of India*,[1] No. 87-J., over the 16th August in 1876, and to the further condition that should there be, in any particular instance, special reasons for his so doing, the Political Agent may dispose of the case himself.

[*Letter of the Government of India.*]

1 1876, Pt. I, p. 440 *See* now Rule 5 (2) (*iv*) and (*v*) of notification No. 1862-I. A, dated the 13th May 1904, p. 106 *supra*.

X.—Orders relating to the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904).

X.—Orders relating to the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904).[1]

Territorial limits of Universities.

No. 717, dated the 20th August 1904.—In exercise of the powers conveyed by section 27 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to define the territorial limits hereinafter set forth below as those within, or in relation to, which the powers conferred upon the Universities respectively entered against them by or under the Act of Incorporation or the said Indian Universities Act, 1904, shall be exercised :—

Territorial limits.		University.
Province (including any Native State under its political control and any foreign possession included within its boundaries).	Native State or Colony.	
Bengal, Burma and Assam . .		Calcutta.
Madras and Coorg	Hyderabad, Mysore, and Ceylon	Madras.
Bombay and Sind	Baroda	Bombay.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Central Provinces (including Berar) and Ajmer-Merwara.	The States included in the Rajputana and Central India Agencies.	Allahabad.
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan	Kashmir, Baluchistan . .	Punjab.

[*Gazette of India*, 1904, Pt. I, p. 627.]

[1] Printed General Acts, Vol. VI, Ed. 1909, p. 23.

XI.—Orders delegating to Local Governments the power to sanction suits against Chiefs, etc.

XI.—Orders delegating to Local Governments the Power to sanction Suits against Chiefs, etc.

No. 749-I.B, dated the 27th March 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 86, sub-section (*4*), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1369-I, dated the 29th March 1889, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise each of the Local Governments specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed, and any of its Secretaries, to exercise, with respect to the Chiefs of the States named opposite to such Government in the second column of the schedule, the functions assigned by sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*) of the said section to the Governor-General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India, respectively.

2. This notification shall come into force on the 1st of April 1912

SCHEDULE.

Local Governments.	States.	
Madras	Banganapalle. Cochin. Pudukkottai.	Sandur. Travancore.
Bengal	Cooch-Behar.	Hill Tipperah.
Bihar and Orissa	Athgarh. Athmallik. Bamra Baramba. Boad Bonai. Daspalla. Dhenkanal. Gangpur. Hindol Kalond or Kalahandi. Keonjhar. Khandpara.	Kharsawan. Moharbhanj. Narsingpur. Nayagarh. Nilgiri. Pal Lahera. Patna Ranpur. Rehrakhol. Sonpur. Seraikela. Talcher. Tigiria.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . . .	Benares. Rampur.	Tehri.
Punjab	Baghal. Baghat. Bahawalpur. Balsan. Bashahar. Bhajji. Bija. Bilaspur.	Chamba. Darkuti. Dhami. Dujana. Faridkot. Jhind. Jubbal. Kalsia.

Local Governments	States	
Punjab—*contd.*	Kapurthala	Mangal.
	Keonthal.	Nabha.
	Koti.	Nalagarh (Hindur)
	Kothar.	Pataudi.
	Kumharsain.	Patiala.
	Kunihar	Sangri.
	Loharu.	Sirmur (Nahan).
	Mailog	Suket
	Maler Kotla.	Taroch.
	Mandi.	
Central Provinces	Bastar.	Makrai.
	Chang Bhakar.	Nandgaon.
	Chhuikadan.	Raigarh
	Jashpur.	Sakti.
	Kanker.	Sarangarh.
	Kawarda	Sirguja
	Khairagarh.	Udaipur.
	Korea.	
Assam	Manipur.	

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 389]

No. 1503-I., dated the 8th May 1896.—Under [1] section 433, sub-section (4) of the Code of Civil Procedure * * the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the Government of Bombay and any of the Secretaries to that Government to exercise with respect to the Chiefs below specified by their titular names the functions assigned by sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of the said section to the Governor-General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India, respectively :—

[*The Schedule, which is not re-printed, contains a list of jurisdictional Chiefs in the political control of the Bombay Government, including the* [2]*Jareja Bhayad of Cutch.*]

[*Gazette of India*, 1896, Pt I, p 322.]

[1] *See* now section 86, sub-section (4) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908) Printed General Acts, Vol. VI. Ed. 1909, p. 133

[2] *See* Treaties, 4th Ed., Vol. VII, pp. 6-8

XII.—(A) Service & execution by British Courts in Native States of summonses and decrees of Courts in British India and of Courts of Native States;

XII.—(A) Service and Execution by British Courts in Native States of Summonses and Decrees of British Courts and of Courts of Native States.

Service of summonses

List of Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in States in the political control, or areas under the administration, of the Government of India which have power to serve summonses issued by Courts in British India under the Code of Civil Procedure

No 786-I B, dated the 9th April 1913.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the Courts specified in the schedule hereto annexed, which have been established or continued by the Governor-General in Council, have power to serve summonses issued by Courts in British India under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908)

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to declare that the provisions of section 45 of the said Code apply to the said Courts

The notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 1361-I. and 1362-I., dated the 29th March 1889, as subsequently amended, are hereby cancelled.

Schedule.

Agency.	Courts.
Baluchistan . . .	All Civil Courts in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent.
Baroda	The District Court and the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Baroda. The District Courts and the subordinate Civil Courts of the sections in the Baroda State of the— Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway. Anand-Godhra Branch) of the Bombay, Baroda and Central Baroda-Godhra Chord) India Railway Mehsana-Viramgam Railway. Petlad-Cambay Railway Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Tapti Valley Railway.
Central India . .	The District Courts and the Courts of Small Causes in the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong The District Court, the Civil Court and the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Sehore The Court of the Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior at Guna. The District Courts and the Courts of Small Causes of the sections in Central India of the— Bhopal-Itarsi Railway, Bhopal-Ujjain Railway, Bina-Guna-Baran Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda Railway, Nagda-Muttra Railway, Nagda-Ujjain Railway, and Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Schedule—contd.

Agency	Courts.
Hyderabad .	The District Court and the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and the sections in the Hyderabad State of— His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway System, the South-East main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the broad gauge North-West line of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway. The District Court and the Subordinate Civil Courts of the sections in the Hyderabad State of the— Barsi Light Railway, Dhond-Manmad Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Metre gauge main line of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway
Kashmir .	The Courts of the Assistants to the Resident in Kashmir
Mysore . . .	The District Court and the Court of Small Causes in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The District Court and the Courts of Small Causes of the— Hindupur Railway Kolar Gold Fields Railway and the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway— (i) from Mysore to Bangalore, and (ii) from Bangalore to the Mysore frontier near Kuppam The District Court and the Subordinate Civil Courts of the Section of the Harihar Branch of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway in the Mysore State
Rajputana .	The District Court and the Court of Small Causes in Abu, Anadra and Khairari. The District Courts and the Courts of Small Causes of the sections in Rajputana of the— Baran-Kotah Railway Bina-Guna-Baran Railway Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Nagda-Muttra Railway, and Rajputana-Malwa Railway, other than the Cawnpore-Achnera section The District Courts and the Subordinate Civil Courts of the lengths in Rajputana of the— Agra-Delhi Chord Railway, and the Cawnpore-Achnera section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 386]

List of Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in States in the political control, or areas under the administration, of the Bombay Government, which have power to serve summonses issued by Courts in British India under the Code of Civil Procedure

No. 787-I. B, dated the 9th April 1913—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the Courts specified in the schedule hereto annexed, which have been established or continued by the Governor-General in Council, have power to serve summonses issued by Courts in British India under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to declare that the provisions of section 45 of the said Code apply to the said Courts, except Courts of Thanadars.

The notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 4049-I A and 4050-I.A., dated the 18th September 1902, are hereby cancelled.

Schedule.

Agency.	Courts
Dharwar	The District Court and the Subordinate Civil Courts of the section of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway in the Savanur State.
Kaira	The District Court and Subordinate Civil Courts of the section of the Petlad-Cambay Railway in the Cambay State
Kathiawar	The Courts of the Political Agents and of the Deputy Assistant Political Agents in the Gohilwar, Halar, Jhalawar and Sorath Prants The Court of Small Causes Rajkot Civil Station The Courts of the Thanadars of Babra, Bhoika, Chock, Chotila, Desada, Dhrafa, Lakhapadar, Lodhika, Palad, Songadh, and Wadhwan District The District Court and the Subordinate Civil Courts of the sections of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Kathiawar, of the Dhrangadhra Railway, of the Dhoraji-Porbandar section of the Gondal-Porbandar Railway, and of the Jamnagar, Jetalsar-Rajkot and Morvi Railways, respectively.
Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	The Court of the Resident in Kolhapur and Political Agent for the Southern Maratha Country States The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in the Southern Maratha Country The District Court and the Subordinate Civil Courts of the sections of the Barsi Light Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Kolhapur Railway, the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway and the Sangli Railway, respectively, in Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country.
Mahi Kantha . .	The Courts of the Political Agent, the Assistant Political Agent, the District Deputy Assistant Political Agent and the Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent in the Mahi Kantha The Courts of the Thanadars of the Bavisi Zilla, Gadhwara, Katosan Sabar Kantha and Vatrak Kantha The District Court and the Subordinate Civil Courts of the sections of the Ahmedabad-Parantij and the Mehsana Railways, respectively in the Mahi Kantha
Palanpur . . .	The Courts of the Political Agent, the Assistant Political Agent, the District Deputy Assistant Political Agent and the Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Palanpur The Courts of the Thanadars of Deodar, Kankrej, Santalpur, Varahi and Wao The District Court and the Subordinate Civil Court of the Palanpur-Deesa Railway and of the section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, in the Palanpur State

Schedule—contd.

Agency	Courts
Rewa Kantha . .	The Courts of the Political Agent, the Assistant Political Agent the District Deputy Assistant Political Agent and the Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent in the Rewa Kantha The Courts of the Thanadars of Jambughoda, Pandu and Sankheda. The District Court and the Subordinate Civil Courts of the sections of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Godhra-Lunavada, Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda and Rajpipla Railways in the Rewa Kantha.
Satara . . .	The District Courts and the Subordinate Civil Courts of the sections of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway in the States of Aundh and Phaltan.
Sawantvadi . .	The Court of the Political Agent in Savantvadi.
Sukkur . . .	The District Court and the Subordinate Civil Courts of the section of the North-Western Railway in the Khairpur State
Surat	The District Court and the Subordinate Civil Courts of the sections of the Billimora-Kalamba and Tapti Valley Railways in the Bansda and Sachin States.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 388.]

List of Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in States in the political control, or areas under the administration, of other Local Governments, which have power to serve summonses issued by Courts in British India under the Code of Civil Procedure.

No. 788-I.B, dated the 9th April 1913.—The Governor-General is pleased to notify that the Courts specified in the schedule hereto annexed which have been established or continued by the Governor-General in Council, have power to serve summonses issued by Courts in British India under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to notify that the provisions of section 45 of the said Code apply to the said Courts

Schedule

1. The Court of the Political Agent at Manipur.

2. All Civil Courts in Berar.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 390.]

Service by all Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council of summonses [of Civil or Revenue Courts in British India].

No. 1366-I., dated the 29th March 1889.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879,[1] and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a summons issued by any Civil or Revenue Court in British India for service within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any foreign Prince or State, shall, if sent to that Court, be served by that Court within those limits in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, and, after being so served, be returned with such an endorsement under the hand of the Judge of the Court as is mentioned in section 90[2] of that Code.

[*Gazette of India*, 1889, Pt. I, p. 186.]

Ditto [of other such Courts]

No 1367-I, dated the 29th March 1889.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879,[1] and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a summons issued by any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any foreign Prince or State, for service within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any other such Court, shall, if sent to the other Court, be served by that Court within those limits in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, and, after being so served, be returned with such an endorsement under the hand of the Judge of the Court as is mentioned in section 90[2] of that Code.

[*Gazette of India*, 1889, Pt. I, p, 186.]

Ditto [of Civil or Revenue Courts of the Baroda State].

No. 397-I B, dated the 25th February 1910.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a summons issued by any Civil or Revenue Court situate in the Baroda State, and not established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, shall, if sent to any Court so established or continued in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State, be served by that Court as if the summons had been issued by itself, and, after being so served, be returned with an endorsement of such service under the hand of the Judge of the Court.

[*Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 203.]

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 Printed in Appendix III.

[2] *See* now Rule 26 of Order V in the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 Act V of 1908). Printed General Acts, Vol. VI, Ed 1909, p 133.

Service by all Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council of summonses [of Civil or Revenue Courts of the Hyderabad, Mysore, and Central India States].

No. 1368-I, dated the 29th March 1889.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879,[1] and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a summons issued by any Civil or Revenue Court situate within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, or His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, or of any Prince or State in Central India, and not established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, shall, if sent to any Court so established or continued in the territories of any foreign Prince or State, be served by that Court as if the summons had been issued by itself, and, after being so served, be returned with an endorsement of such service under the hand of the Judge of the Court

[*Gazette of India*, 1889, Pt I, p. 187]

Ditto [of Civil or Revenue Courts of States in the political control of the Bombay Government].

No. 2182-I., dated the 2nd July 1890.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879,[1] and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in continuation of Foreign Department notification No. 1368-I., dated 29th March 1889, to direct that a summons issued by any Civil or Revenue Court in a Native State, situate within the political control of the Government of Bombay, and not established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, shall, if sent to any Court so established or continued in the territories of any foreign Prince or State, be served by that Court as if the summons had been issued by itself, and, after being so served, be returned with an endorsement of such service under the hand of the Judge of the Court.

[*Gazette of India*, 1890, Pt. I, p. 486.]

Service by the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Baroda, of summonses of Courts of the Baroda State.

No. 4424-I., dated the 26th December 1890.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879,[1] and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a [summons issued by any Court][2] of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda shall, if sent to the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, be served by that Court as if the summons had been issued by itself, and, after being so served, be returned with an endorsement of such service under the hand of the Cantonment Magistrate.

[*Gazette of India*, 1890, Pt. I, p. 899.]

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix III.

[2] Includes summonses of Criminal Courts to witnesses.

No. 47, dated the 29th June 1905. Printed Vol. I pages 21[illegible] *et seq*

Service by Courts in the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State of [processes of Courts][1] of the Hyderabad State.

[2] *No. 111, dated the 23rd July 1878*—All criminal processes of whatever description, when issued by any Magistrate having jurisdiction in any District of British India, shall be acted upon and executed by all Magistrates and Police-officers in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under the same conditions and in the same manner as if such processes had been issued by a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the said station

Service in the Civil and Military Station of criminal processes issued by Magistrate in British India

[*Mysore Gazette*, 1878, p. 196.]

No. 2807-I.B, dated the 10th July 1908—Under the provisions of section [3] 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), as applied to Berar, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by any Civil or Revenue Court within the territories of the States named in the Schedule to this notification may be sent to the Courts in Berar and served as if they had been issued by such Courts :

Service by Courts in Berar of summonses of Civil or Revenue Courts of certain States in the political control of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

SCHEDULE.

Bastar.	Udaipur.
Kanker.	Jashpur.
Nandgaon.[4]	Sirguja.
Khairagarh.	Korea
Kawardha.	Changbhakar.
Raigarh.	Makrai.
Sarangarh.	Chhuikhadan.

Sakti

[*Gazette of India*, 1908, Pt. I, p. 610]

[1] Includes summonses of Criminal Courts to witnesses.

[2] This notification was issued for the Mysore State. On the rendition of the State and the assignment of the Civil and Military Station, it was kept in force in the latter area by clause (1) of notification No. 126-G P., dated the 28th April 1831. Printed Vol. I, p. 416, footnote 3.

[3] *See* now section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (V of 1908). Printed General Acts, Vol VI, Ed 1909, p. 133

[4] Substituted by notification No. 3206-I.B, dated the 14th August 1908 *Gazette of India*, 1908, Pt. I, p 774.

No. 786-I.B, dated the 9th April 1913.—Printed *supra* page 121.

[List of Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in States in the political control, or areas under the administration,] of the Government of India to which Courts in British India may send decrees for execution.

No. 787-I.B., dated the 9th April 1913.—Printed *supra* page 122.

[Ditto] of the Bombay Government to which Courts in British India may send decrees for execution.

No. 788-I.B., dated the 9th April 1913.—Printed *supra* page 124.

[Ditto] of other Local Governments to which Courts in British India may send decrees for execution

No. 789-I.B., dated the 9th April 1913.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of section 45 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), apply to the Court of the Political Officer in Sikkim.

Courts in British India empowered to send decrees to the Court of the Political Officer in Sikkim for execution

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 390.]

No. 790-I.B., dated the 9th April 1913.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a decree of any Court situate in British India which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was made may, if sent for execution to a Court specified in the schedule hereto annexed, be executed by that Court to the same extent and in the same manner as that Court might execute within the limits of its jurisdiction a decree made by itself :—

Courts empowered to execute decrees of Courts in British India.

Schedule.

Agency.	Courts
Kashmir	The Courts of the Assistants to the Resident in Kashmir.
Sikkim	The Court of the Political Officer in Sikkim.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt, I, p. 390.]

[1] These are Courts where the Code of Civil Procedure operates as a personal or special law and therefore has not been modified, as it has been where locally applied to Administered Areas, to secure this power.

Execution by all Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council of decrees [of other such Courts]

No. 1363-I., dated the 29th March 1889.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879,[1] and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that a decree of any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any foreign Prince or State which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was made may, if sent for execution to any other such Court, be executed by the other Court, to the same extent and in the same manner as that Court might execute, within the limits of its jurisdiction, a decree made by itself.

[*Gazette of India,* 1889, Pt. I, p. 186.]

Ditto [of Civil Courts of the Baroda State].

No 399-I.B., dated the 25th February 1910.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that a decree of any Civil Court situate in the Baroda State, and not established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, may, if sent for execution to a Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any foreign Prince or State, be executed by that Court to the same extent and in the same manner as that Court might execute, within the limits of its jurisdiction, a decree made by itself.

[*Gazette of India,* 1910, Pt. I, p 203.]

Ditto [of Civil or Revenue Courts of the Mysore State]

No. 1364-I., dated the 29th March 1889 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879,[1] and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that a decree of any Civil or Revenue Court situate in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and not established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, may, if sent for execution to a Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any foreign Prince or State, be executed by that Court to the same extent and in the same manner as that Court might execute, within the limits of its jurisdiction, a decree made by itself.

[*Gazette of India,* 1889, Pt. I, p. 186.]

Ditto [of certain Courts of States in the political control of the Bombay Government].

No. 4051-I.A, dated the 18th September 1902.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879),[1] and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 2183-I., dated the 2nd July 1890, as subsequently

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix III.

amended and supplemented by the like notifications No. 2594-I., dated the 6th August 1890, and No. 3631-I.A, dated the 24th September 1897, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, pending further orders decrees of any of the undermentioned Courts situate in Native States, within the political control of the Government of Bombay and not established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, may, if sent for execution to a Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any foreign Prince or State, be executed by the Court to the same extent and in the same manner as that Court might execute, within the limits of its jurisdiction, a decree made by itself.

Mahi Kantha.

Court of the Japtidar of Pethapur.

Rewa Kantha.

Huzur Court of Rajpipla.
Court of the Sar Nyayadhish of Rajpipla.
Court of the Subordinate Judge of Bhalod.

Sachin (Surat).

Court of the Administrator of Sachin.
Court of the Diwan of Sachin.

Janjira (Kolaba).

Court of the Sar Nyayadhish of Janjira.

Kolhapur.

[1][The Court of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.
The Combined Court of the Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, and His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.
The Court of the Chief Judge, Kolhapur.
The Court of the Sadar Amin, Kolhapur.
The Court of the Munsiff of Sirol.
The Court of the Munsiff of Gad Hinglaj.
The Court of the Joint Officer, Katkol.
The Court of the Jaghirdar of Kagal (Junior).
The Court of the Munsiff of Kagal (Junior).
The Court of the Jaghirdar of Bavda.
The Court of the Munsiff of Bavda.
The Court of the Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji.
The Court of the Munsiff of Ichalkaranji.
The Court of the Munsiff of Ajra.
The Court of the Jaghirdar of Vishalgad.

[1]Substituted by notification No 2664-I.B, dated the 18th December 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 1128.

The Court of the Munsiff of Vishalgad.
The Court of the Munsiff of Karvir
The Court of the Jaghirdar of Kagal (Senior).
The Court of the Munsiff of Kagal (Senior).
The Court of Himat Bahadur, Kolhapur.
The Court of the Munsiff of the Himat Bahadur Jaghir.
The Court of the Munsiff of Kapshi
The Court of the Munsiff of Sarlashkar Jaghir.][1]

Southern Maratha Country.

Court of the Administrator of Mudhol.
Court of the Nyayadhish of Mudhol.
Court of the Administrator of Miraj (Junior) .
Court of the Munsiff of Kawatha . . .
Court of the Munsiff of Gadgiri . . . } Courts of Miraj (Junior).
Court of the Munsiff of Kuroli

Akalkot (Sholapur).

Court of the Political Agent, Sholapur.
Court of the Subordinate Judge of Akalkot.
Subordinate Court of Pilio.
Subordinate Court of Kurla.

Savantvadi.

Court of the Political Agent, Savantvadi.
Court of the Chief Judge, Savantvadi.
Court of the Nyayadhish of Savantvadi.
Court of the Munsiff of Kudal

[*Gazette of India*, 1902, Pt. I, p. 690.]

Execution by the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Baroda, of decrees of Courts of the Baroda State.

No. 4423-I., dated the 26th December 1890.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879[3], and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that a decree of any Court of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda may, if sent to the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda, be executed by that Court in accordance with the rules prescribed with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council and

[1] Substituted by notification No. 2664-I.B, dated the 18th December 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 1128.

[2] Omitted by notification No. 688-I.B., dated the 3rd April 1913 *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 329.

[3] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix III.

the concurrence of His Highness the Gaekwar's Government, and published in the notification of the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, [1] No. 11650, dated the 1st November 1890

[*Gazette of India*, 1890, Pt. I, p. 899.]

No. 2605-I.B., dated the 15th June 1900 —Printed Vol I., page 219.

Execution by Civil Courts in the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State and by Civil Courts in Berar of decrees of Civil Courts of the Hyderabad State.

[1] Printed Vol. I, p. 93.

XII—(B).—Service and Execution by Courts in British India of Summonses and Decrees of Courts of Native States.

XII—B.—Service and Execution by Courts in British India of Summonses and Decrees of Courts of Native States.

Service of Summonses.

A.—States in the Political Control of the Government of India.

Service by Courts in British India of summonses [of Civil or Revenue Courts of the Baroda State].

No. 1990-I., dated the 20th June 1895.—Under the provisions of section [1]650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by any Civil or Revenue Court in the Baroda State may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts.

[*Gazette of India*, 1895, Pt. I, p. 561.]

Ditto [of certain Courts of States in Central India].

No. 663-I.B., dated the 15th March 1912.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), shall apply to the Courts specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to declare that summonses issued by Courts in British India under the said Code may be served by any of the Courts specified in the said schedule.

The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 928-I., dated the 12th March 1896, is hereby cancelled.

Schedule.

Name of Court.	Class of Court.	Place
Gwalior Residency.		
1. District Judge, Gwalior	Civil	Gwalior, Gwalior State.
2. Suba, Gird Gwalior	Revenue	Antri ,,
3. District Judge, Bhind District	Civil	Bhind ,,
4. Suba, ditto	Revenue	,, ,,
5. District Judge, Tawarghar District	Civil	Joura Alapur ,,
6. Suba, ditto	Revenue	,, ,,
7. District Judge, Nawar District	Civil	Sipri ,,
8. Suba. ditto	Revenue	,, ,,
9. District Judge, Sheopur District	Civil	Sheopur ,,

[1] See now Section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 Printed General Acts, Volume , Ed. 1909, p. 133.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of Court.	Class of Court.	Place.
GWALIOR RESIDENCY—*contd.*		
10. Suba, Sheopur District . . .	Revenue .	Sheopur. Gwalior State.
11. District Judge, Isagarh District .	Civil . . .	Moongaoli ,,
12. Suba, ditto . .	Revenue . .	Bajrangarh ,,
13. District Judge, Bhilsa District .	Civil . . .	Bhilsa ,,
14. Suba, ditto .	Revenue .	,, ,,
15. District Judge, Shajapur District .	Civil . . .	Shajapur ,,
16. Suba, ditto . .	Revenue . .	,, ,,
17. District Judge, Ujjain District .	Civil . . .	Ujjain ,,
18. Suba, ditto . .	Revenue . .	,, ,,
19. District Judge, Mandsaur District .	Civil . . .	Mandsaur ,,
20. Suba, ditto . .	Revenue . . .	,, ,,
21. District Judge, Amjhera District .	Civil . . .	Amjhera ,,
22. Suba, ditto . .	Revenue . .	,, ,,
23. Cantonment Magistrate of Morar .	Civil . . .	Morar ,,
24. Ditto ditto Lashkar .	,, . . .	Lashkar Brigade ,,
INDORE RESIDENCY.		
1. Sadar Court, Indore . . .	Civil . . .	Indore, Indore State.
2. District Court, Nimar . . .	,, . . .	Mandlesar ,,
3. 1st grade Munsiff's Court . .	,, . . .	,, ,,
4. District Court, Rampura Bhanpura .	,, . . .	Garote ,,
5. 1st grade Munsiff's Court . .	,, . . .	,, ,,
6. District Court, Mahidpur . .	,, . . .	Mahidpur ,,
7. District Court, Nimawar . .	,, . . .	Kannod ,,
8. District Court, Indore . .	,, . . .	Indore ,,
9. Nazim Adalat Court . . .	,, . .	,, ,,
10. 1st grade Munsiff's Court . .	,, . . .	Khargone ,,

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of Court.	Class of Court.	Place
INDORE RESIDENCY—*contd.*		
11. 1st grade Munsiff's Court . .	Civil . . .	Manasa, Indore State.
12. Any Revenue Court in the Indore State.	Revenue . .	
BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.		
1. The Darbar Court . . .	Civil and Revenue .	Datia, Datia State.
2. Ditto	„ „ .	Panna, Panna State.
3. Ditto	„ „ .	Charkhari, Charkhari State.
4. Ditto	„ „ .	Ajaigarh, Ajaigarh State.
5. Ditto	„ „ .	Bijawar, Bijawar State.
6. Ditto	„ „ .	Chhatarpur, Chhatarpur State.
7. Ditto	„ „ .	Kadaura, Baoni State.
BHOPAL AGENCY.		
1. Judicial Minister's Court . .	Civil . . .	Bhopal, Bhopal State.
2. District and Sessions Court . .	„ . . .	„ „
3. Revenue Minister's Court . .	Revenue . .	„ „
4. Nazim of Eastern District . .	Civil and Revenue .	Raisen „
5. Do. Western do. . .	„ „ .	Ashta „
6. Do. Southern do. . .	„ „ .	Kaliakheri „
7. Judge's Court, Rajgarh . .	„ „ .	Biaora, Rajgarh State.
8. Civil Judge	Civil . . .	Narsingarh, Narsingarh State.
9. Revenue Officer . . .	Revenue . . .	Narsingarh, Narsingarh State.
10. Court of Superintendent, Khilchipur	Civil and Revenue .	Khilchipur, Khilchipur State.
11. Ditto ditto Kurwai .	„ „ .	Kurwai, Kurwai State.
12. Ditto ditto Pathari .	„ „ .	Pathari, Pathari State.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of Court.	Class of Court.	Place.
BHOPAL AGENCY—*contd.*		
13. Court of Superintendent, Muhammadgarh.	Civil and Revenue .	Muhammadgarh, Muhammadgarh State.
14. Court of Nawab of Basoda (Haidergarh and Basoda)	„ „ .	Basoda, Basoda State.
MALWA AGENCY.		
1. The Civil Judge's Court . .	„ „	Dewas, Senior Branch, Dewas State
2. The District Court . . .	„ „ .	Dewas, Junior Branch, Dewas State.
3. The Chief Judge's Court . .	Civil . . .	Jaora, Jaora State.
4. The Chief Court of the Suba of Jaora.	Revenue . . .	„ „
5. The Judge, Ratlam . . .	Civil and Revenue .	Ratlam, Ratlam State.
6. The Sir Nyayadhish Court, Sitamau	„ „ .	Sitamau, Sitamau State.
7. The Court of Sir Nyayadhish, Sailana.	„ „ .	Sailana, Sailana State.
BAGHELKHAND AGENCY.		
1. The Court of the Revenue Commissioner.	Revenue . .	Rewa, Rewa State.
2. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.	Civil . . .	„ „
3. The Court of the Civil Judge .	Civil and Revenue .	„ „
4. The Court of the Deputy Magistrate	„ „ .	Huzur Tehsil, Rewa State.
5. Ditto ditto .	„ „ .	Teonthar Tehsil, „
6. Ditto ditto .	„ „ .	Raghurajnagar Tehsil, „
7. Ditto ditto .	„ „ .	Mauganj Tehsil, „
8. Ditto ditto .	„ „ .	Bardi Tehsil, „
9. Ditto ditto .	„ „ .	Baohari Tehsil, „
10. Ditto ditto .	„ „ .	Sohagpur Tehsil, „
11. Ditto ditto .	„ „ .	Bandhogarh Tehsil, „

SCHEDULE—*concld.*

Name of Court.	Class of Court.	Place.
BAGHELKHAND AGENCY—*contd.*		
12. The Court of the Assistant Deputy Magistrate.	Civil and Revenue .	Umaria, Rewa State.
13. The Court of the Dewan . .	„ „ .	Baraundha, Baraundha State.
14. Ditto . .	„ „ .	Maihar, Maihar State.
15 Ditto . .	„ „ .	Sohawal, Sohawal State.
16. Ditto . .	„ „ .	Nagod, Nagod State.
BHOPAWAR AGENCY.		
1. District Magistrate's Court, Dhar .	Civil . . .	Dhar, Dhar State.
2. The Chief Revenue Officer's Court, Dhar.	Revenue . . .	„ „
3. The Chief Judge's Court, Barwani .	Civil . . .	Barwani, Barwani State.
4. The Revenue Officer's Court . .	Revenue . .	„ „
5. The Nazim's Court, Jhabua .	Civil and Revenue	Jhabua, Jhabua State.
6. The Munsiff's Court, Ali Rajpur .	„ „ .	Ali Rajpur, Ali Rajpur State.
7. The Court of the Kamdar, Jobat .	„ „ .	Jobat, Jobat State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 349.]

Service by Courts in British India of summonses [of Civil or Revenue Courts of the Hyderabad State].

No. 752-I B, dated the 17th March 1899.—Under the provisions of section[1] 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by any Civil or Revenue Court within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts.

[*Gazette of India*, 1899, Pt. I, p. 153.]

Ditto [of Civil or Revenue Courts of the Kashmir State].

No. 2303-I.B., dated the 29th November 1910.—Under the provisions of section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by any Civil

[1] *See* now section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure. 1908. Printed General Acts, Vol VI, Ed. 1909, p. 133.

or Revenue Court in the Kashmir State may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts.

[*Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 1163.]

Service by Courts in British India of summonses [of Courts of the Mysore State].

No. 232-I J., dated the 25th November 1881.—Under the provisions of section [1] 650-A of the Civil Procedure Code, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by any Court in Mysore may be sent to the Courts in British India, and served as if they had been issued by such Courts.[2]

[*Gazette of India*, 1881, Pt. I, p. 589.]

Ditto [of certain Courts of the Nepal State].

No. 327-E.C., dated the 31st January 1907.—In exercise of the power conferred by section[1] 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of the said section to apply to the undermentioned Civil or Revenue Courts situate beyond the limits of British India which have not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council.—

1. The Amini Goshwara Kacheri of Hanumannagar.
2. „ „ „ „ Birganj.
3. „ „ „ „ Taulihwa.
4. „ „ „ „ Nepalganj.

[*Gazette of India*, 1907, Pt. I, p. 74.]

Ditto [of Civil or Revenue Courts of States in Rajputana].

No. 1344-I B., dated the 30th June 1911.—Under the provisions of section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by any Civil or Revenue Court in the States named in the schedule to this notification may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts.

SCHEDULE.

Jaipur.	Partabgarh.
Kishangarh.	Jodhpur.
Mewar.	Bikaner.
Dungarpur.	Sirohi.
Banswara.	Jaisalmer.

[1] *See* now section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Printed General Acts, Vol VI, Ed. 1909, p. 133

[2] The processes of Mysore Courts are served in the Bombay Presidency, free of charge, *see* notification No. 3287, dated the 25th June 1888. Printed Vol. I, p. 382.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Bharatpur	Tonk.
Karauli.	Alwar
Dholpur.	Kotah.
Bundi.	Jhalawar.
Shahpura.	

[*Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 491.]

B —STATES IN THE POLITICAL CONTROL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

No. 2806-I.B., dated the 10th July 1908 —Under the provisions of section 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by any Civil or Revenue Court within the territories of the States named in the schedule to this notification may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts. Service by Courts in British India of summonses [of Civil or Revenue Courts of States in the Central Provinces].

SCHEDULE.

Bastar.	Jashpur.
Kanker.	Sirguja.
Nandgaon.[2]	Korea.
Khairagarh.	Changbhakar.
Kawardha.	Makrai.
Raigarh.	Chhuikhadan
Sarangarh.	Sakti.
Udaipur.	

[*Gazette of India*, 1908, Pt. I, p. 610.]

No. 2444-I B., dated the 26th November 1912 —The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), shall apply to the Courts[3] specified in the Schedule hereto annexed. Ditto [of certain Courts of States in the political control of the Bombay Government]

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to declare that summonses issued by Courts in British India under the said Code may be served by any of the Courts specified in the said Schedule.

The notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No 4053-I.A., dated the 18th September 1902, and No. 1938-I.B., dated the 8th September, 1911, as subsequently amended, are hereby cancelled.

[1] *See* now section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 Printed General Acts, Vol. VI, Ed. 1909, p 133.

[2] Substituted by notification No 3266-I B., dated the 12th August 1908 *Gazette of India*, 1908. Pt I, p 774

[3] The processes of these Courts are served free of charge in the Bombay Presidency—*see* notification No. 3287, dated the 25th June 1888. Printed Vol. I, p. 382.

SCHEDULE.

Khairpur.

Court of His Highness the Mir of Khairpur.

Court of the Wazir of His Highness the Mir of Khairpur.

Court of the Mukhtyarkars of Khairpur, Gambat, Mirwah, Nara and the Nazam Adalat.

Court of the Head Munshis of Khairpur, Gambat, Mirwah and Nara.

Mahi Kantha.

[1][Court of the Sir Nyayadhish of the Idar State.

Court of the Rao of Pol.

Court of the Maharana of Danta.

Court of the Rawalji of Nalpur

Court of the Rawalji
Court of the Nyayadhish . . . } of Mansa.

Court of the Manager of Mohanpur.

Court of the Thakur
Court of the Nyayadhish . . . } of Katosan.

Court of the Thakur of Varsoda.

Court of the Thakur of Ranasan

Court of the Mia of Punadra.

Court of the Thakur of Amliyara.

Court of the Manager of Pethapur

Court of the Manager of Khadal.

Court of the Manager of Ghodasar

Court of the Manager of Ilol.

Court of the Thakur of Vasna.

Court of the Thakur of Sudasna (including the Court of the Thakur of Dalisna).

Court of the Thakur of Rupal.

Court of the Thakur of Magodi.

Court of the Thakur of Vadagam.

Court of the Manager of Valasna.

Court of the Thakur of Sathamba

Court of the Thakur of Kadoli

Court of the Thakur of Hapa.

Court of the Thakur of Gabat.]

Rewa Kantha.

Court of the Administrator
Court of the Nyayadhish } Balasinor State.

[1] Substituted by notification No 512-I.B, dated the 17th March 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 233.

Rewa Kantha—contd.

Hazur Court	Baria State.
Court of the Nyayadhish	
Hazur Court	Chota-Udepur State.
Court of the Nyayadhish	
Hazur Court	Lunawada State.
Court of the Nyayadhish	
Hazur Court	Raipipla State.
Court of the Nyayadhish	
Hazur Court	Sunth State.
Court of the Nyayadhish	

Sachin (Surat).

Court of the Diwan of Sachin.

Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sachin.

Janjira (Kolaba).

Court of the Sar Nyayadhish of Janjira.

Court of the Munsiff at Janjira.

Kolhapur.

Court of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

Combined Court of the Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, and His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

Court of the Chief Judge, Kolhapur.

Court of the Sadar Amin, Kolhapur.

Court of the Munsiff of Sirol.

Court of the Munsiff of Gad Hinglaj.

Court of the Joint Officer, Katkol.

Court of the Jaghirdar of Kagal (Junior).

Court of the Munsiff of Kagal (Junior).

Court of the Jaghirdar of Bavda.

Court of the Munsiff of Bavda.

Court of the Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji.

Court of the Munsiff of Ichalkaranji.

Court of the Munsiff of Ajra.

Court of the Jaghirdar of Vishalgad.

Court of the Munsiff of Vishalgad.

Court of the Munsiff of Karvir.

Court of the Jaghirdar of Kagal (Senior).

Court of the Munsiff of Kagal (Senior).

Court of the Himat Bahadur, Kolhapur.

Court of the Munsiff of the Himat Bahadur Jaghir.

Court of the Munsiff of the Kapshi.
Court of the Munsiff of the Sarlashkar Jaghir.

Southern Maratha Country

Court of the Wahiwatdar of the Sub-Saranjam of Mhysal.

Court of the Nyayadhish of Miraj . .	Miraj State (Senior).
Court of the Munsiff of Lakshmeshvar .	
Court of the Munsiff of Modnimb . .	
Court of the Administrator . .	Miraj State (Junior).
Court of the Munsiff of Gudgeri .	
Court of the Munsiff of Kawtha . .	
Court of the Munsiff of Kuroli . .	
Hazur Court	Mudhol State.
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge . .	
Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge . .	
Court of the Administrator . . .	Ramdurg State.
Court of the Nyayadhish	
Hazur Court	Sangli State.
Court of the Nyayadhish	
Court of the Munsiff of Miraj Prant . . .	
Court of the Munsiff of Mangalveda Kuchi and Terdal or Northern Division.	
Court of the Munsiff of Shahapur and Shirhatti or Southern Division	

Akalkot (Sholapur).

Court of the Political Agent, Sholapur.
Court of the Subordinate Judge of Akalkot
Subordinate Court of Pilio.
Subordinate Court of Kurla

Savantvadi.

Court of the Political Agent, Savantvadi.
Court of the Chief Judge of Savantvadi.
Court of the Nyayadhish of Savantvadi.
Court of the Munsiff of Kudal.

* * *[1]

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt I, p. 1618.]

No. 1340-I.B, dated the 30th June 1911.—Under the provisions of section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by

[1] Omitted by notification No 688-I B, dated the 3rd April 1913 *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt I, p. 329.

the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Benares State named in the schedule to this notification may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts.

SCHEDULE.

1. Chief Judge's Court, Ramnagar.
2. Collector's Court, Korh.
3. Collector's Court, Chakia
4. Judge's Court, Korh.
5. Civil Judge's Court, Chakia.
6. Assistant Collector's Court, Korh.
7. Assistant Collector's Court, Chakia.

[*Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p 490.]

A.—STATES IN THE POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Execution of decrees.

No. 2684-I.A, dated the 3rd July 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section[1] 229-B of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the decrees of the Civil Courts situate in the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, which have not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India.

Execution by Courts in British India of decrees [of Civil Courts of the Baroda State]

[*Gazette of India*, 1908, Pt. I, p. 591.]

No. 233-I.J, dated the 25th November 1881.—Under section[1] 134 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of Mysore may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India.[2]

Ditto [of Civil or Revenue Courts of the Mysore State].

[*Gazette of India*, 1881, Pt. I, p 589.]

B.—STATES IN THE POLITICAL CONTROL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

No. 53-J., dated the 7th March 1879.—Under section[1] 434 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of Cooch Behar may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India.

Ditto [of Civil or Revenue Courts of Cooch Behar].

[*Gazette of India*, 1879, Pt. I, p. 149.]

[1] *See* now section 44 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Printed General Acts, Vol. VI. Ed. 1909, p. 133.

[2] The processes of Mysore Courts are served in the Bombay Presidency free of charge, *see* notification No. 3287, dated the 25th June 1888. Printed Vol. I, p 382

Execution by Courts in British India of decrees of certain Civil Courts of States in the political control of the Bombay Government.

No. 2877-I.A, dated the 13th July 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 229-B[1] of the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4052-I A, dated the 18th September 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the decrees of the undermentioned Civil Courts situate in the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with His Majesty which have not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India:

Mahi Kantha

[2][Court of the Manager of Pethapur.
Court of the Manager of the Mohanpur Taluka.
Court of the Manager of the Khodal Taluka.]
[3]Court of the Manager of the Ghodasar Taluka.

Rewa Kantha.

Huzur Court of Rajpipla.
Court of the Sar Nyayadhish of Rajpipla.

Sachin (Surat).

* * * * * * [4]

Court of the Divan of Sachin.
[5]Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sachin.

Janjira (Kolaba).

Court of the Sar Nyayadhish of Janjira.

Kolhapur.

[6][The Court of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur
The Combined Court of the Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, and His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.
The Court of the Chief Judge, Kolhapur.
" " " Sadar Amin, Kolhapur.
" " " Munsiff of Sirol.

[1] *See* now section 44 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908). Printed General Acts, Vol. VI, Ed 1909, p. 133.
[2] Substituted and added by notification No 659-I.B, dated the 1st April 1909. *Gazette of India*, 1909, Pt. I, p 256.
[3] Added by notification No. 316-I B, dated the 18th February 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p 158
[4] Omitted by notification No. 3401-I.A, dated the 24th August 1908. *Gazette of India*, 1908, Pt. I, p 805.
[5] Added by notification No. 1601-I.B, dated the 12th August 1910. *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 770.
[6] Substituted by notification No. 419-I.B, dated the 15th February 1912. *Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p 136.

Kolhapur—contd.

The Court of the Munsiff of Gad Hinglaj
" " " Joint Officer, Katkol.
" " " Jaghirdar of Kagal (Junior).
" " " Munsiff of Kagal (Junior).
" " " Jaghidar of Bavda.
" " " Munsiff of Bavda.
" " " Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji.
" " " Munsiff of Ichalkaranji.
" " " Munsiff of Ajra.
" " " Jaghirdar of Vishalgad.
" " " Munsiff of Vishalgad.
" " " " of Karvir.
" " " Jaghirdar of Kagal (Senior).
" " " Munsiff of Kagal (Senior).
" " " Himat Bahadur, Kolhapur.
" " " Munsiff of the Himat Bahadur Jaghir.
" " " " of Kapshi
" " " " of Sarlashkar Jaghir][1]

Southern Maratha Country.

Court of the Chief of Miraj (Senior).
" Nyayadhish of Miraj (Senior).
" Administrator of Miraj (Junior) } Miraj State (Junior).
" Munsiff of Kawtha . . . }
" " Gudgeri . . . }
" " Kuioli . . . }
" Sub-Saranjamdar of Mhysal.

[2][The Huzur Court of Sangli

The Nyayadhish Court of Sangli.

The Subordinate Judge's Court, Central Division (Miraj Prant Taluka, including Sangli and the Terdal Taluka).

The Subordinate Judge's Court, Southern Division (including the Talukas of Shahapur and Shirhatti).

The Subordinate Judge's Court, Northern Division (including the Talukas of Kuchi and Mangal Wedhe).]

[1] Substituted by notification No 419-I.B, dated the 15th February 1912 *Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I. p. 136

[2] Added by notification No 1428-I.B, dated the 29th December 1908. *Gazette of India*, 1909, Pt. I, p. 21.

Akalkot (Sholapur).

Court of the Political Agent, Sholapur.
" " Subordinate Judge of Akalkot.
Subordinate Court of Pilio.
" " Kurla.

Surat Agency.

Court of the Political Agent, Surat.
" " Assistant Political Agent for the Dangs.

Savantvadi.

Court of the Political Agent, Savantvadi.
" " Chief Judge, Savantvadi
" " Nyayadhish of Savantvadi.
" " Munsiff of Kudal.

* * * * *[1]

Savanur (Dharwar)

Court of the Political Agent, Dharwar.
[*Gazette of India*, 1906, Pt I, p 472.]

Execution by Courts in British India of decrees [of certain Courts of the Travancore State].

No. 4035-I., dated the 10th December 1885.—Under section[2] 434 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the decrees of the High Court of the State of Travancore, and of the Zilla Courts and the Courts of Munsiffs established in that State, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India: Provided that, when the decree sent to a Court in British India for execution is a decree of the Court of a Munsiff, the documents mentioned in section 224 of the Code of Civil Procedure bear the countersignature of the Judge of the Zilla Court, to which the Court of the Munsiff is subordinate.

[*Gazette of India*, 1885, Pt I, p. 667.]

Ditto [of certain Courts of the Cochin State]

No. 4036-I., dated the 10th December 1885.—Under section[2] 434 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the decrees of the Appeal Court of the State of Cochin, and of the Zilla Courts and the Courts of Munsiffs established in that State, may be executed

[1] Omitted by notification No 688-I B, dated the 3rd April 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 329.

[2] *See* now section 44 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 Printed General Acts, Vol. VI, Ed. 1909, p. 133.

in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India: Provided that, when the decree sent to a Court in British India for execution is a decree of the Court of a Munsiff, the documents mentioned in section[1] 224 of the Code of Civil Procedure bear the countersignature of the Judge of the Zilla Court to which the Court of the Munsiff is subordinate.

[*Gazette of India*, 1885, Pt. I, p. 667.]

Execution by Courts in British India of decrees [of the Chief Court of the Pudukkottai State].

No. 4395-I.A, dated the 8th December 1904.— In exercise of the power conferred by section[2] 229-B of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the decrees of the Chief Court of the State of Pudukkottai, other than decrees of the Registrar of that Court, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by a Court in British India

[*Gazette of India*, 1904, Pt. I, p 917.]

Ditto [of certain Courts of the Benares State].

No. 1341-I.B, dated the 30th June 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts named in the schedule to this notification situate in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, which have not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India

SCHEDULE

1. Chief Judge's Court, Ramnagar
2. Collector's Court, Korh
3. Collector's Court, Chakia.
4. Judge's Court, Korh.
5. Civil Judge's Court, Chakia.
6. Assistant Collector's Court, Korh.
7. Assistant Collector's Court, Chakia

[*Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 490.]

[1] *See* now rule 6 of Order XXI } of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 Printed General Acts, Vol. VI, Ed 1909, p 133

[2] *See* now section 44 }

XII.—(C) Service and Execution by Courts of Native States of Summonses and Decrees of Courts in British India and of British Courts in Native States.

XII—C. Service and Execution by Courts of Native States of Summonses and Decrees of Courts in British India and of British Courts in Native States.

A.—States in the Political Control of the Government of India. *Service of summonses.*

Service by Civil Courts of the Baroda State of summonses [of Courts in British India].

No 1568-I. B, dated the 10th August 1909 —In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 26 (*b*), Order V of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by Courts in British India under that Code may be served by any Civil Court of the Baroda State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1909, Pt. I, p. 647.]

Ditto [of Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council].

No. 398-I. B, dated the 25th February 1910.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that a summons issued by any Civil or Revenue Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State, may be sent for service to any Civil Court of the Baroda State, and that if such Court returns the summons with an endorsement signed by the Judge or other officer of the Court that the summons has been served, such endorsement shall be deemed to be evidence of service.

[*Gazette of India* 1910, Pt. I, p. 203.]

Service by certain Courts of States in Central India of summonses of Courts in British India

No. 663-I. B, dated the 5th March 1912.—Printed *supra*, page 137.

Service by certain Courts of the Hyderabad State of summonses of Courts in British India.

No. 1037-I. B, dated the 9th May 1912.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by Courts in British India under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), may be served by any of the undermentioned Courts of the Hyderabad State, namely :—

(*a*) The City Civil Court, Hyderabad

(*b*) The District Civil Courts

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 540.]

ervice by Courts of the Hyderabad State of processes[1] of British Courts in the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State.

No. 47, dated the 29th June 1905.—Printed Vol. I, pages 217 *et seq.*

Service by Civil Courts of the Kashmir State of summonses of Courts in British India.

No. 2302-I. B, dated the 29th November 1910.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 26 (*b*), Order V of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by Courts in British India under that Code may be served by any Civil Court of the Kashmir State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 1163]

Service by Civil Courts of the Mysore State of summonses [of Courts in British India].

No. 2621-I. B, dated the 24th December 1912.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by Courts in British India under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), may be served by any Civil Court of the Mysore State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 1707]

Ditto [of Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council].

No. 2622-I. B, dated the 24th December 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that a summons issued by any Civil or Revenue Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State, may be sent for service to any Civil Court of the Mysore State, and that if such Court returns the summons with an endorsement signed by the Judge or other officer of the Court that the summons has been served, such endorsement shall be deemed to be evidence of service.

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 1707.]

Service in the Mysore State of criminal processes of Magistrates in British India.

[2]*No. 111, dated the 23rd July 1878*—Under the authority of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner directs that all criminal processes of whatsoever description, when issued by any Magistrate having jurisdiction in any District of British India, shall be acted upon and executed by all Magistrates and Police Officers in Mysore, under the same conditions and in the same manner, as if such process had been issued by a Magistrate having jurisdiction in Mysore.

[*Mysore Gazette*, 1878, Pt. I, p. 196.]

[1] Includes summonses of Criminal Courts to witnesses

[2] This notification, issued while Mysore was under British administration, is among those included in the schedule attached to the Instrument of Transfer and is so kept in force.

No 1345-I B, dated the 30th June 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 26 (*b*), Order V of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by Courts in British India under that Code may be served by any Civil Court situate within the territories of the States named in the schedule to this notification

Service by Civil Courts of States in Rajputana of summonses of Courts in British India.

SCHEDULE

Jaipur.	Jodhpur	Dholpur.
Kishangarh.	Bikaner.	Bundi.
Mewar.	Sirohi.	Shahpura
Dungarpur.	Jaisalmer.	Tonk.
Banswara.	Bharatpur	Alwar.
Partabgarh	Karauli	Kotah
	Jhalawar.	

[*Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt I, p. 492.]

B.—STATES IN THE POLITICAL CONTROL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

No. 2444-I B, dated the 26th November 1912 —Printed *supra*, page, 43.

Service by certain Courts of States in the political control of the Bombay Government of summonses of Courts in British India.

No. 929-I. B, dated the 23rd April 1913.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses isssed by Courts in British India under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), may be served by any of the undermentioned Civil and Revenue Courts of the Benares State, namely .—

Ditto by certain Courts of the Benares State.

1. Chief Judge's Court, Ramnagar.
2. Collector's Court, Gyanpur
3. Collector's Court, Chakia
4. Judge's Court, Gyanpur
5. Civil Judge's Court, Chakia.
6. Assistant Collector's Court, Gyanpur.
7. Assistant Collector's Court, Chakia.
8. Deputy Collector's Court, Bhadohi district, Gyanpur.
9. Special Magistrate's Court, Ramnagar.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 426.]

ervice by Courts of the Hyderabad State of processes[1] of British Courts in the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State.

No. 47, dated the 29th June 1905.—Printed Vol. I, pages 217 *et seq.*

Service by Civil Courts of the Kashmir State of summonses of Courts in British India.

No. 2302-I. B, dated the 29th November 1910.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 26 (*b*), Order V of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by Courts in British India under that Code may be served by any Civil Court of the Kashmir State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 1163]

Service by Civil Courts of the Mysore State of summonses [of Courts in British India].

No. 2621-I. B, dated the 24th December 1912.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by Courts in British India under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), may be served by any Civil Court of the Mysore State.

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 1707.]

Ditto [of Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council].

No. 2622-I. B, dated the 24th December 1912.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that a summons issued by any Civil or Revenue Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State, may be sent for service to any Civil Court of the Mysore State, and that if such Court returns the summons with an endorsement signed by the Judge or other officer of the Court that the summons has been served, such endorsement shall be deemed to be evidence of service.

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 1707.]

Service in the Mysore State of criminal processes of Magistrates in British India.

[2]*No. 111, dated the 23rd July 1878.*—Under the authority of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner directs that all criminal processes of whatsoever description, when issued by any Magistrate having jurisdiction in any District of British India, shall be acted upon and executed by all Magistrates and Police Officers in Mysore, under the same conditions and in the same manner, as if such process had been issued by a Magistrate having jurisdiction in Mysore.

[*Mysore Gazette*, 1878, Pt. I, p. 196.]

[1] Includes summonses of Criminal Courts to witnesses

[2] This notification, issued while Mysore was under British administration, is among those included in the schedule attached to the Instrument of Transfer and is so kept in force

No. 1345-I. B, dated the 30th June 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 26 (*b*), Order V of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by Courts in British India under that Code may be served by any Civil Court situate within the territories of the States named in the schedule to this notification

Service by Civil Courts of States in Rajputana of summonses of Courts in British India.

SCHEDULE

Jaipur.	Jodhpur	Dholpur.
Kishangarh.	Bikaner.	Bundi.
Mewar	Sirohi.	Shahpura.
Dungarpur.	Jaisalmer	Tonk.
Banswara.	Bharatpur.	Alwar.
Partabgarh.	Karauli	Kotah.
	Jhalawar.	

[*Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p 492.]

B.—STATES IN THE POLITICAL CONTROL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

No. 2444-I B, dated the 26th November 1912—Printed *supra*, page, 43.

Service by certain Courts of States in the political control of the Bombay Government of summonses of Courts in British India.

No. 929-I. B, dated the 23rd April 1913.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses isssed by Courts in British India under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), may be served by any of the undermentioned Civil and Revenue Courts of the Benares State, namely :—

Ditto by certain Courts of the Benares State.

1. Chief Judge's Court, Ramnagar.
2. Collector's Court, Gyanpur.
3. Collector's Court, Chakia
4. Judge's Court, Gyanpur
5. Civil Judge's Court, Chakia.
6. Assistant Collector's Court, Gyanpur.
7. Assistant Collector's Court, Chakia.
8. Deputy Collector's Court, Bhadohi district, Gyanpur.
9. Special Magistrate's Court, Ramnagar.

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 426.]

Execution of Decrees

List of Courts of Native States which will execute decrees of Civil Courts in British India.

No. 2053-I. B, dated the 22nd September 1911.—It is notified for general information that the following Native States have agreed that the decrees passed by Civil Courts in British India may be executed by the Courts in their territories named below, namely —

Cooch Behar . . .	All Civil Courts.
Travancore	Ditto.
Cochin	Ditto.
Mysore	Ditto.
Pudukkotai	Ditto
Baroda . . .	All Civil Courts (tentatively for a period of 6 years from July 1908).

Benares.

Chief Judge's Court, Ramnagar.
Collector's Court, Korh.
Collector's Court, Chakia.
Judge's Court, Korh
Civil Judge's Court, Chakia
Assistant Collector's Court, Korh.
Assistant Collector's Court, Chakia.

Mahi Kantha.

Court of the Manager of Pethapur
Court of the Manager of Mohanpur Taluka.
Court of the Manager of Khadal Taluka.
[1] [Court of the Manager of Ghodasar.]

Rewa Kantha.

Huzur Court of Rajpipla.
Court of the Sar Nyayadhish of Rajpipla

Sachin (Surat).

Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sachin.
Court of the Divan of Sachin.

Janjira (Kolaba).

Court of the Sar Nyayadhish of Janjira.

[1] Added by notification No. 513-I.B, dated the 17th March 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 234.

Kolhapur.

[1] [The Court of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.
The Combined Court of the Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, and His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.
The Court of the Chief Judge, Kolhapur.
The Court of the Sadar Amin, Kolhapur.
The Court of the Munsiff of Sirol.
The Court of the Munsiff of Gad Hinglaj.
The Court of the Joint Officer, Katkol.
The Court of the Jaghirdar of Kagal (Junior).
The Court of the Munsiff of Kagal (Junior).
The Court of the Jaghirdar of Bavda.
The Court of the Munsiff of Bavda.
The Court of the Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji.
The Court of the Munsiff of Ichalkaranji.
The Court of the Munsiff of Ajra.
The Court of the Jaghirdar of Vishalgad.
The Court of the Munsiff of Vishalgad.
The Court of the Munsiff of Karvir.
The Court of the Jaghirdar of Kagal (Senior).
The Court of the Munsiff of Kagal (Senior).
The Court of the Himat Bahadur, Kolhapur.
The Court of the Munsiff of the Himat Bahadur Jaghir.
The Court of the Munsiff of Kapshi.
The Court of the Munsiff of Sarlashkar Jaghir.]

Southern Maratha Country.

Court of the Chief of Miraj (Senior)
Court of the Nyayadhish of Miraj (Senior).
Court of the Administrator of Miraj (Junior) . } Miraj State (Junior).
Court of the Munsiff of Kawtha . . . }
Court of the Munsiff of Gudgeri . . }
Court of the Munsiff of Kuroli . . . }
Court of the Sub-Saranjamdar of Mhysal.
The Huzur Court of Sangli.
The Nyayadhish Court of Sangli.

[1] Substituted by notification No. 1147-I B, dated the 23rd May 1912. *Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p 591

The Subordinate Judge's Court, Central Division (Miraj Prant Taluka, including Sangli and the Terdal Taluka).

The Subordinate Judge's Court, Central Division (including the Talukas of Shahpur and Shirhatti).

The Subordinate Judge's Court, Northern Division (including the Talukas of Kuchi and Mangalwedhe).

Akalkot (Sholapur).

Court of the Political Agent, Sholapur

Court of the Subordinate Judge of Akalkot.

Subordinate Court of Pilio.

Subordinate Court of Kurla.

Surat Agency.

Court of the Political Agent, Surat.

Court of the Assistant Political Agent for the Dangs.

Savantvadi.

Court of the Political Agent, Savantvadi.

Court of the Chief Judge, Savantvadi.

Court of the Nyayadhish of Savantvadi.

Court of the Munsiff of Kudal.

* * *[1]

Savanur (Dharwar).

Court of the Political Agent, Dharwar.

[*Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 782.]

Courts of Native States which will execute decrees of Civil Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council.

No. 2623-I. B, dated the 24th December 1912.—It is notified for general information that the following Native States have agreed that the decrees passed by Civil Courts established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State may be executed by the Courts in their territories named below, namely :—

Mysore	All Civil Courts.
Baroda	Ditto (tentatively till July 1914).

[*Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 1685.]

Execution by Civil Courts of the Hyderabad State of decrees of Civil Courts in the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, and of Civil Courts in Berar.

No. 2605-I. B, dated the 15th June 1900.—Printed Vol. I, page 219.

[1] Omitted by notification No. 688-I. B, dated the 3rd April 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 329

XIII.—Orders empowering British Courts beyond the limits of British India to send Warrants for the Execution of Capital Sentences to Officers in Charge of Prisons in British India.

XIII.—Orders empowering British Courts beyond the limits of British India to send Warrants for the Execution of Capital Sentences to Officers in Charge of Prisons in British India.

No. 1431-I, dated the 27th April 1893.—Whereas a capital sentence is occasionally passed by a British Court exercising in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India jurisdiction which the Governor-General in Council has in such territory;

And whereas there may be in such territory no secure place for the confinement of a prisoner under sentence of death, or no suitable appliances for his execution in a decent and humane manner;

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879),[1] and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:—

1. When any person is sentenced to death by a British Court in the exercise of such jurisdiction as is referred to in the first paragraph of the preamble to this notification, and, in the opinion of the Court, such sentence should for any such reason as is referred to in the second paragraph of the said preamble be executed in British India, the Court shall issue its warrant for such execution to the Superintendent or Keeper of a jail in British India, and shall in such warrant prescribe, as nearly as may be, the place in British India where such Superintendent or Keeper is to cause the execution to be carried out.

2. The jail in British India to which the Court may send its warrant under the provisions of this notification shall be such as the Governor-General in Council, or a Local Government authorized by him in this behalf, may by general or special order direct.

3. Every warrant for the execution of a sentence of death to be issued by a Court under the provision of this notification shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Warrant.

To the Superintendent or Keeper of the Jail at *in British India.*

Whereas at a trial held on the day 189 , at (*name of*

[1] *See* now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix III.

place), in (*name of territory*), before me A. B. (*name of Judge*), being the presiding officer of a British Court exercising in (*or* with respect to) territory beyond the limits of British India, jurisdiction which the Governor-General in Council has in such territory, C. D. (*name of prisoner*) was duly convicted of the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder and sentenced to suffer death [*and the said sentence has been confirmed by E. F. (*name of authority*)];

* To be omitted when sentence does not require confirmation.

And whereas there is in (*name of territory*) no secure place for the confinement of a prisoner under sentence of death (*or* no suitable appliances for the execution of a person under sentence of death in a decent and humane manner);

And whereas this Court is of opinion that for the reasons aforesaid the said sentence should be executed in British India,

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), being a Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of a jail specified in an order under section 2 of Act No. V of 1893, passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, to receive the said C. D. (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said jail together with this warrant, and there him safely to keep until the time hereinafter appointed, and then to carry the said sentence into execution by causing the said C D (*prisoner's name*) to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at (*time and place of execution*), and to return this warrant to this Court with an endorsement certifying that the sentence has been executed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 189

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

[*Gazette of India*, 1893, Pt. I, p. 229.]

***Jails in British India to which warrants for the execution of death sentences may be sent by British Courts exercising jurisdiction in Native States in* Bihar and Orissa.**

No. 1739-P., dated the 10th July 1894.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, [1]No. 1431-I., dated the 27th April 1893, and by section 2 of Act V of 1893 (an Act to legalise in certain cases the execution of capital sentences within British India), and in pursuance of the general authority which has been conveyed to him in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid section by the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the Courts mentioned below shall send their warrants for the execution of capital sentences passed on offenders in Native States within their jurisdiction to the jails in British India specified

[1] Printed *supra*, p. 163.

against their respective names, and that the Superintendents of such jails shall thereupon execute all such sentences :—

Name of Court	Name of jail to the Superintendent of which warrants to be issued
[1] Commissioner of Orissa	[1] Cuttack, Sambalpur, Midnapore or Balasore
[1] Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States . . .	Cuttack, Sambalpur, Midnapore, or Balasore.
Magistrate of Puri, as *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals	Cuttack
Magistrate of Balasore, as *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals	Balasore
[2] Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa . .	Cuttack
Deputy Commissioner of Angul, as *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals in respect of the Tributary States of Athmallik and of Baramba, Dhenkanal, Narsinghpur, Pal Lahera, and Talcher which are now under Government management	Cuttack
Commissioner of Chota Nagpur	Ranchi

[*Calcutta Gazette*, 1894, Pt. I, p. 760.]

In Bombay

No 4220, dated the 3rd July 1895.—Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of Act V of 1893 (being an Act to legalise in certain cases the execution, within British India, of capital sentences which have been passed by British Courts exercising in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India jurisdiction which the Governor-General in Council has in such territory), and in order to give effect to the provisions of the notification by the Government of India in the Political Department, [3]No 1431-I., dated the 27th April 1893, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased, by letter No. 3080-1, dated 2nd September 1893, to authorise the Governor of Bombay in Council to direct to what jails within the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bombay in Council such Courts may send their warrants for the execution of capital setences under the provisions of the said Act and notification, and to order the Superintendents of all such jails respectively to execute all sentences of death in respect whereof warrants may be issued to them respectively by any such Courts as aforesaid.

[1] This entry is inserted here for facility of reference, but was the subject of a separate notification No. 1743-P., dated the 9th October 1906. *Calcutta Gazette*, 1906, Pt. I, page 1822.

[2] This post lapsed when the appointment of Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, was created in 1906.

[3] Printed *supra*, p. 163.

Now the Governor in Council is pleased, in pursuance of the said authorisation--

(*a*) to direct that the jail specified in respect of each Court mentioned in the table hereinbelow contained shall be the jail within the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bombay in Council to which such Court may send such warrants as aforesaid, and

(*b*) to order that the Superintendent of every such jail shall, on receipt of such warrants from a Court hereby authorised to send such warrant to such jail, cause the execution to be carried out therein in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in all respects as if it were a warrant duly issued under the provisions of section 381 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Table

From the Court of the Political Resident, Aden	To the Prison at Aden.
From the Court of the Political Agent, Akalkot	To the Prison at Bijapur.
From the Court of the Political Agent, Bhor	To the Central Prison at Yeraoda.
[1]From the Court of the Political Agent, Kutch, as Sessions Judge for the Cantonment of Bhuj.	To the Central Prison at Ahmedabad.
From the Court of the Political Agent, Kaira[2]	To the Central Prison at Ahmedabad
From the Court of the Political Agent, Khairpur[2]	To the Prison at Shikarpur.
From the Court of the Political Agent, Khandesh	To the Prison at Dhulia
From the Court of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha	To the Central Prison at Ahmedabad
From the Court of the Political Superintendent, Palanpur.	To the Central Prison at Ahmedabad.
From the Court of the Political Agent, Phaltan and Aundh.	To the Central Prison at Yeraoda.
From the Court of the Political Agent, Savanur	To the Prison at Dharwar.
From the Court of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat.	To the Central Prison at Ahmedabad.
From the Court of the Political Agent, Sargana	To the Prison at Thana.

[*Bombay Government Gazette*, 1895, Pt. I, p. 777.]

[1] The Cantonment of Bhuj has been abolished and jurisdiction there has been restored to the Cutch State.

[2] The Political Agent does not exercise criminal jurisdiction.

No. 522, dated the 10th November 1906.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by paragraph 2 of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department,[1] No. 1431-I., dated the 27th April 1893, and by section 18 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900), and in pursuance of the general authority which has been conveyed to him in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid section by the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the Courts mentioned below shall send their warrants for the execution of capital sentences passed on offenders in Native States within their jurisdiction to any of the jails in British territory against their respective names, and that the Superintendent of such jail shall thereupon execute all such sentences:— In the Central Provinces.

Name of Court.	Name of jail to the Superintendent of which warrants to be issued.
Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division . .	Raipur or Bilaspur.
Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatory States.	Raipur or Bilaspur.

[*Central Provinces Gazette*, 1906, Pt III, p 607.]

No. 36, dated the 17th January 1894.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of all the powers enabling him in that behalf, has been pleased to direct that all Criminal Courts for the time being having jurisdiction in the Bellary District shall, for the purposes of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, exercise the like jurisdiction over the land known as Ramandrug within the State of the Raja of Sandur. In Madras.

* * * * * *[2]

And whereas the Governor-General in Council in exercise of all the powers enabling him in that behalf has been pleased to authorize the Government of Madras to direct to what jails within the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the said Government the aforesaid Courts may send their warrants under the provisions of Act V of 1893 and of the notification by Government of India in the Foreign Department,[1] No. 1431-I., dated the 27th April 1893, and to order the Superintendents of all such jails respectively to execute all sentences of death in respect whereof warrants may be issued to them by the said Courts.

[1] Printed *supra*, p. 163.

[2] This portion referring to Courts for the Periyar Project Camps has lapsed.

In exercise of the power so conferred the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the said Courts may send their warrants for the execution of persons sentenced to death under the provisions of the said Act V of 1893 and the said notification by the Government of India[1] No. 1431-I, dated the 27th April 1893, to the district jails at Bellary * *[2]

[*Fort St. George Gazette*, 1894, Pt. I, p. 109.]

In the United Provinces.

No. 2151-VI-291-C., dated the 7th November 1893.—Whereas with reference to the provisions of section I of Act V of 1893, and paragraph 1 of Foreign Department notification[1] No. 1431-I., dated the 27th April 1893, British Courts beyond the limits of British India may issue warrants for the execution of a capital sentence to the Superintendent of a jail in British India:

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has been pleased, under section 2 of the said Act and paragraph 2 of the said notification, to authorise the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to direct to what jails within the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner such Courts may send their warrants, and to order the Superintendents of all such jails respectively to execute all sentences of death in respect whereof warrants may be issued to them respectively by any such Court as aforesaid:

In exercise of the powers thus conferred, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that warrants may be sent by such courts to any of the undermentioned jails, the Superintendent of which shall thereupon cause the sentence to be carried out in the manner prescribed:—

District jail of Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Jhansi, Moradabad.

[*United Provinces Gazette*, 1893, Pt. I, p. 832.]

[1] Printed *supra*, p 163

[2] This portion referring to Courts for the Periyar Project Camps has lapsed.

XIV.—Order providing for the Recovery in Territories administered by the Governor-General in Council beyond British India of Revenue Arrears accruing in British India.

XIV.—Order providing for the Recovery in Territories administered by the Governor-General in Council beyond British India of Revenue Arrears accruing in British India.

No. 1415-I, dated the 30th April 1890—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Revenue Recovery Act (I of 1890), to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, but which are not part of British India, including the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and to direct that an arrear of land revenue accruing in any part of British India, or a sum recoverable as such an arrear and payable to a Collector or other public officer, or to a local authority, in any part of British India, may be recovered in any of those territories under the said Act as hereby applied.

[*Gazette of India*, 1890, Pt. I, p. 342.]

XV.—Order regulating the Publication of Newspapers and other Printed Works in Territories administered by the Governor-General in Council beyond British India.

XV.—Order regulating the Publication of Newspapers and other Printed Works in Territories administered by the Governor-General in Council beyond British India.

No. 2651-I., dated the 25th June 1891.—(An order respecting the publication of newspapers and other printed works in places administered by the Governor-General in Council but not forming part of British India.)

Whereas some misapprehension has hitherto existed as to the regulations in force in territory under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, but beyond the limits of British India, with reference to newspapers published within such territory, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following orders :—

1. No newspaper or other printed work whether periodical or other, containing public news or comments upon public news, shall, without the written permission for the time being in force of the Political Agent, be edited, printed or published after the first day of August 1891 in any local area administered by the Governor-General in Council, but not forming part of British India.

2. If after the day aforesaid any person shall, without such permission as aforesaid, edit, print or publish any such newspaper or other work as aforesaid in any such local area as aforesaid, the Political Agent may, by order in writing,—

(*a*) require him to leave such local area within seven days from the date of such order, and

(*b*) prohibit him from re-entering such local area without the written permission of the Political Agent

3. If any such order as is mentioned in the last foregoing paragraph be disobeyed, the offender shall be liable to forcible expulsion from such local area in pursuance of an order to be made in writing by the Political Agent.

4. Any written permission granted by a Political Agent for the editing, printing or publishing of any such newspaper or other work as aforesaid, may at any time be withdrawn by the Political Agent or any of his successors in office.

5. The expression "Political Agent" has in these orders the meaning assigned thereto by the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.[1]

[*Gazette of India*, 1891, Pt I, p. 382.]

[1] *See* now the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) which repealed Act X of 1882. Printed General Acts, Vol V, Ed. 1909, p. 14.

XVI.—Orders providing for the prevention of dangerous epidemic diseases in territories administered by the Governor General in Council beyond British India.

XVI.—Orders providing for the Prevention of Dangerous Epidemic Diseases in Territories administered by the Governor-General in Council but not forming part of British India.

Application of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897).

No. 443-I.A, dated the 4th February 1897.—Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and others threatened with, an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor-General in Council but are not part of British India, including the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and including also all lands which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by railways, and in which the Governor-General in Council has or exercises jurisdiction.

2. For the purposes of the said enactment so applied the expression "Local Government" shall be construed to mean the person who for the time being administers executive government in the territories concerned.

[*Gazette of India*, 1897, Pt. I, p 106.]

Delegation of powers under section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2) (*b*) of Act III of 1897.

No. 5041-I C., dated the 20th December 1906.—Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and others threatened with, an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease known as plague, the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (3), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), as applied by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-I.A., dated the 4th February 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, but are not part of British India, including all railway lands and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, is pleased to direct that the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) and clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of the said Act as so applied, may be exercised to prevent the outbreak of plague or the spread thereof by the Local Government in each case.

* * * * *

[*Gazette of India*, 1906, Pt. I, p. 924.]

XVII. The Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

XVII.—The Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

No 3102, dated the 16th August 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 10, 11, 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the same subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the subjoined rules relating to arms, ammunition and military stores:

Provided that all exemptions, exclusions or withdrawals made, all licenses or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed, levied, remitted or reduced and all powers conferred by or under any notification hereby superseded, and in force at the commencement of this notification, shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been respectively made, granted, renewed, imposed, levied, remitted, reduced or conferred hereunder.

THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1909.

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THE SCHEDULES.

THE RULES.[1]

Short Title.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

Interpretation.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) all words and expressions, which are defined in the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them thereby; and the provisions of sections 9, 10 and 13 to 19 of the said Act shall be deemed to apply as if these rules were an enactment made by the Governor-General in Council after the commencement of the said Act.

(*b*) all references to the "Magistrate of the District" shall, in the case of Aden, be construed as referring to the Assistant Resident.

Application of the Act.

Exemption, exclusion and withdrawal

3. (*1*) Under section 27,—

(*a*) the persons and classes of persons,
(*b*) the arms and ammunition, and
(*c*) the parts of British India,

specified or described in Schedules I to IV are, respectively, exempted, excluded and withdrawn, to the extent there indicated, from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Act.

[1] For remission or reduction of fees on applications relating to licenses granted or renewed under these Rules *see* notification No. 3103, dated the 16th August 1909. *Gazette of India*, 1909, Pt. I, pp 745 and 1712.

[1](2) The exemptions specified in Schedule I are conferred subject to the condition that they shall not be deemed to render lawful the import of arms or ammunition, [2][or the transport within the province of Burma of arms, ammunition or military stores] through the medium of the Post Office.

4. For the purposes of the definition of "military stores" contained in section 4, all sections of the Act are extended, throughout British India, to all lead, sulphur and saltpetre.

Extension.

Searching Posts.

5. For the purposes of section 11, searching posts shall be established at the land custom-houses between British India and—

Searching posts.

(*a*) the French Settlements on the eastern and western coasts, and

(*b*) the Portuguese Settlements on the western coast.

Import.

6. (*1*) A license for the import of—

Restriction upon import of cannon and certain other articles.

(*a*) cannon,

(*b*) articles designed for torpedo service,

(*c*) war-rockets, or

(*d*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

shall not be granted save under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department or, so far as the district of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, in the Foreign Department.

(*2*) A copy of every license granted in accordance with sub-rule (*1*) shall be forthwith sent—

(*a*) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) where they are consigned to any other place, to the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated

7. A license shall not be granted for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores from Portuguese India.

Restriction upon import of arms, ammunition and military stores from Portuguese India.

[1] Inserted and sub-rule (*1*) so numbered by notification No. 4410, dated the 23rd July 1910. *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt I, p. 610

[2] Inserted by notification No. 2009, dated the 7th July 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 572.

[1][Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power to grant a license for the import of explosives which, in the opinion of the authority granting the license, are intended in good faith for blasting purposes.]

Restriction upon import of certain rifles

8 (1) A license shall not be granted for the import by sea or river or land—

(*a*) of rifles of ·303 or of ·450 bore or parts of or fittings for rifles of such bores or, save as otherwise provided by rule 31, of ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, [2][or of appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms];

(*b*) save by special order certified under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department or, so far as the district of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, in the Foreign Department, of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, of any other bore;

[3](*c*) of any arms or ammunition into British India through the medium of the Post Office.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (*1*), clause (*b*), shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power to grant, save as otherwise provided by rule 7, a license for the import of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the license, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

Import of arms, ammunition or military stores into certain ports.

9. (*1*) Save as otherwise provided by rules 6 to 8, a license may, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*2*), be granted for the import by sea— Form II.

(*a*) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at any Presidency-town and at Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police;

(*b*) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at the ports of Calicut, Karachi and Aden by the District Magistrate;

(*c*) of saltpetre or lead, at the ports of Akyab and Moulmein by the District Magistrate; and

(*d*) of sulphur in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the Government of Madras to be required in good faith for medicinal, manufacturing or agricultural purposes, in respect of the port of Tuticorin by the said Government.

[1] Inserted by notification No. 266, dated the 9th February 1911 *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p 95

[2] Inserted by notification No 1904, dated the 20th December 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p 1126

[3] Substituted by notification No. 4410, dated the 23rd July 1910. *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 610.

(2) All arms, ammunition or military stores imported into Aden shall be—

(a) landed at the Abkari Pier at Tawahi only, and

(b) removed thence by the importer to such Government warehouse as the Resident may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

Form II.

Import of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from Madras, Rangoon or Bombay into certain ports.

10. Save as otherwise provided by rules 6 to 8, a license for the import by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores—

(a) from the port of Madras into the port of Tuticorin, Cochin, Bimlipatam, Coconada, Negapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Pamban or Masulipatam, or

(b) from the port of Rangoon into the port of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy or Mergui,

(c) from the port of Bombay into the port of Cochin or Mangalore,

may be granted by the Magistrate of the district in which the port of import is situated.

Form III.

Import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores, otherwise than into Ajmer-Merwara.

11. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 6 to 8, and subject to the provisions of rule 33, sub-rule (2), a license for the import by land or river, otherwise than into Ajmer-Merwara, of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted—

(a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or to Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are consigned to any other place, by the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(2) Where arms belonging to any person who—

(a) resides in a Native State in India, and

(b) is exempted under Schedule I from the necessity for taking out a license in respect of such arms,

are imported solely for the purpose of repair, the Political Agent for such State may grant a similar license, which shall also cover the re-export to such State of such arms

(3) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported from a Native State, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the Political Agent for such State.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by road or river and consigned to a district not on the frontier of British India, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the Magistrate of the district into which

they cross such frontier, and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to leave the district

(5) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by rail, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent by the authority granting it to the railway authorities at the place to which such arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

Import of arms, ammunition or military stores into Ajmer-Merwara

12. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 6 to 8, a license for the import into the district of Ajmer-Merwara of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted— Form IV.

(a) under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or

(b) under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of Bombay, provided that the ammunition is *bonâ fide* required for the exclusive use of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway; and that the application for such license is made by a responsible officer of the said Railway, or

(c) by any other officer specially empowered by the Government of India in this behalf.

(2) A copy of every license granted under sub-rule (1) shall be forthwith sent to the Commissioner of the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

(3) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by rail, a copy shall be forthwith sent by the officer granting the license to the railway authorities at the place to which such arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

Scrutiny by railway authorities of consignments.

13. (1) The railway authorities, to whom a copy of a license has been sent under rule 11, sub-rule (5), or rule 12, sub-rule (3), shall require the consignee to produce the original license and shall satisfy themselves—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him correspond with the description given in such license, and

(b) that such license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(2) Where, in any case referred to in sub-rule (1)—

(a) the consignee fails to produce the original license, or

(b) the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him do not correspond with the description given in such license, or

(*c*) the license is not identical in substance with the copy sent to the railway authorities,

such authorities shall not deliver the consignment and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

Production and delivery of import licenses

14 (*1*) The consignee of arms, ammunition or military stores imported under a license shall—

(*a*) where the consignment crosses the frontier by land or river, produce the license, within six days of such crossing, before the Magistrate of the district into which the consignment so crosses, or other officer empowered by him in this behalf; and

(*b*) in any case in which the consignment is imported by land or river, deliver the license, within six days of the arrival of such consignment at its destination—

(*i*) in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*ii*) in any other place, to the Magistrate of the district.

(*2*) Every officer before whom a license is produced or to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule (*1*) shall satisfy himself—

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the license, and

(*b*) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Export

Restriction upon export by sea of cannon and certain rifles

15. (*1*) A license shall not be granted, save by special order certified under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department or, so far as the District of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, in the Foreign Department, for the export by sea of—

(*a*) cannon, or

(*b*) save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (*2*) rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-rule (*1*), clause (*b*), shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power to grant a license for the export by sea of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles which, in the opinion of the authority granting the license, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

16. (*1*) Save as otherwise provided by rule 15, a license for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores may, subject to the provisions of sub-rules (*2*) and (*4*), be granted— Form V.

Export by sea of arms ammunition or military stores from and to certain ports.

(*a*) at the port of any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) at the port of Calicut, Karachi or Aden, by the Magistrate of the district

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (*3*), every license granted under sub-rule (*1*) shall be for export either—

(*a*) subject to the provisions of rule 33, sub-rule (*2*), to such of the ports mentioned in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-rule (*1*), or

(*b*) from the port of Madras to such of the ports mentioned in rule 10 (*a*), or

(*c*) from the port of Rangoon to such of the ports mentioned in rule 10 (*b*), or

(*d*) from the port of Bombay to such of the ports mentioned in rule 10 (*c*), or

(*e*) to such other place in His Majesty's dominions outside India,

as may be specified or described therein

(*3*) A license may be granted at any of the ports mentioned in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-rule (*1*) for the export by sea of saltpetre or lead to the ports of Akyab or Moulmein.

(*4*) A copy of every license of the nature referred to in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of sub-rule (*2*) and in sub-rule (*3*) shall be forthwith sent—

(*a*) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to any Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) where they are consigned to any other place, to the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

17. (*1*) A license may be granted under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by the officers enumerated in column 1 of Schedule V from the ports mentioned in column 2 to the ports mentioned in column 3, and subject to the conditions mentioned in column 4 in each case, for the export by sea of arms other than— Form VI.

Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from certain ports to ports in Native States or foreign territory.

(*a*) cannon, or

(*b*) such rifles or parts of or fittings for rifles as fall within the restriction imposed by rule 15,

or for the export by sea of ammunition or military stores from any of the ports of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, or Aden—

(*i*) to any port in any Native State in India, or

(*ii*) subject to the provisions of sub-rule[1] (*2*), to any port, other than a British port, in any other foreign territory.

(*2*) A license shall not be granted under sub-rule (*1*) for export to any such port on the sea-board of Arabia as is referred to in clause (*ii*) of that sub-rule, other than a port in the political charge of the Resident—

(*a*) at Aden,

(*b*) in the Persian Gulf, or

(*c*) in Turkish Arabia

(*3*) A copy of every license issued under this rule for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores to any port in a Native State in India or to any port in the political charge of the Resident at Aden or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf or of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia shall be sent forthwith by the authority granting it to the Political Agent, Resident unless the Resident at Aden be the authority granting the license), or the political Resident concerned, and such Political Agent, Resident or Political Resident may, in his discretion, require the licensee or his agent to produce the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by such license for his inspection before permitting them or it to be delivered to the consignee.

(*4*) The authority granting a license under this rule shall also send a copy of such license to the agents or master of the vessel by which it is intended that the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license shall be shipped to the port of destination, and such agents or master shall not receive or despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless such case or package is accompanied by the original license, and shall satisfy themselves or himself—

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such license, and

(*b*) that such license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them or him.

(*5*) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule[1] (*4*)—

(*a*) the case or package is not accompanied by the original license, or

[1] Substituted by notification No. 236, dated the 9th February 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 93.

(*b*) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such license, or

(*c*) the license is not identical in substance with the copy sent to them or him, such agents or master shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

Export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores, to Native States or out of Ajmer-Merwara.

18. (*1*) A license for the export by land or river Form VII.

(*a*) of arms, ammunition or military stores to any place beyond the frontier of British India, or

(*b*) of arms, ammunition or military stores out of the district of Ajmer-Merwara, may be granted,

(*i*) under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or,

(*ii*) by the officers enumerated in column 1 of Schedule VI for the places mentioned in column 2 and subject to the conditions mentioned in column 3 in each case.

(*2*) A license for the export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to any Native State in the political charge of the Government of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab or Eastern Bengal and Assam, or of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces may be granted under the signature of a Secretary to such Government or such Chief Commissioner, respectively, or by such other officer as may be empowered by the Government of India in this behalf.

(*3*) Where any arms, ammunition or stores exported under a license granted under this rule are exported to a Native State, a copy of such license shall be forthwith sent to the Political Agent for such State.

(*4*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by road or river, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the Magistrate of the district out of which they cross the frontier of British India; and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to leave the district.

(*5*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by rail, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent by the authority granting it,—

(*a*) in the case of a consignment despatched from a Presidency-town or from Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, and,

(*b*) in all other cases, to the Magistrate of the district from which the consignment is to be despatched.

(*6*) The Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the district shall forthwith send a copy to the railway authorities at the place from which the

consignment is to be despatched; and the railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original license and shall satisfy themselves—

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such license, and

(*b*) that such license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them

(*7*) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (*6*)—

(*a*) the case or package is not accompanied by the original license, or

(*b*) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such license, or

(*c*) the license is not identical in substance with the copy sent to them,

such authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate

Delivery of export licenses.

19. (*1*) Where any arms, ammunition or military stores are exported by road or river,—

(*a*) the consignee, or

(*b*) if the arms, ammunition or stores are in charge of any person travelling with them, such person

shall, within six days of the arrival of the consignment in the district out of which it is to cross the frontier and before it so crosses, deliver the license to the Magistrate of such district or other officer empowered by him in this behalf.

(*2*) Every officer to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule (*1*) shall satisfy himself—

(*a*) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the license, and

(*b*) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

[1] [*Import and Re-export.*]

[1] 19-A. Where a vessel bound for a port other than a port in British India, calls at any port in British India in the course of its voyage, any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any passenger not exempted from liability to take out a license in respect of such

Import and re-export by sea of arms, ammunition and military stores.

[1] Inserted by notification No. 4959, dated the 30th September 1910. *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 1010.

possession shall be delivered by him to the Customs Collector to be detained until his departure by sea, and it shall not be necessary for such passenger to take out any license in respect of arms, ammunition, or military stores so delivered and detained

Transport.

Prohibition of transport by post of arms, ammunition or military stores within the Province of Burma.

[1] 19-B. The transmission by post within the province of Burma of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited.

Prohibition of transport of arms, ammunition or military stores otherwise than under license.

20. (*1*) Save as herein otherwise provided, the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited over the whole of British India, except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of rule 33, nothing in sub-rule (*1*) shall be deemed to apply to—

(*a*) arms, ammunition or military stores which are covered by a license for their import or export and are being transported in accordance with such license—

(*i*) from the port or other place of import to the place of destination in British India;

(*ii*) from the place of despatch in British India to the port or other place of export;

(*iii*) in the port of import and re-export during transhipment.

(*b*) arms, ammunition or military stores transported—

(*i*) by any person, licensed to possess such articles or exempted from the liability to obtain such a license, in reasonable quantities for his own use from the premises of a licensed dealer, or

(*ii*) by a licensed dealer, in a case or package legibly addressed to such a person as is referred to in clause (*i*), in compliance with an order given by such person for the supply of such articles in reasonable quantities for his own use; or

(*c*) arms and ammunition transported, in reasonable quantities for his own use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess arms or to go armed.

[1] Inserted by notification No 2009, dated the 7th July 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt I, p. 572.

Form I.

Restriction upon transport of cannon and certain other articles.

21. (*1*) A license for the transport of—

(*a*) cannon,

(*b*) articles designed for torpedo service,

(*c*) war-rockets, or

machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

shall not be granted save under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department or so far as the district of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, in the Foreign Department.

(*2*) A copy of every license granted in accordance with sub-rule (*1*) shall be forthwith sent—

(*a*) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) where they are consigned to any other place to the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

Form VIII.

Transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.

22. (*1*) Save as otherwise provided by rule 21, and subject to the provisions of rule 33, sub-rules (*2*) and (*3*) and rule 36, sub-rule (*2*) a license for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted—

(*a*) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned from a Presidency-town or from Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) where they are consigned from any other place, by the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated,

(*c*) where they are consigned from any place in Baroda to any other place in Baroda separated therefrom by British Indian territory, by the Resident or Assistant Resident in Baroda.

(*2*) A copy of every license granted under sub-rule (*1*) for transport beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it shall be forthwith sent—

(*a*) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to any Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) where they are consigned to any other place, to the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(*3*) A copy of every license granted under sub-rule (*1*) by the Magistrate of a district for transport within the limits of such district shall be forthwith

sent to the subordinate Magistrate (if any) having authority at the place to which the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are transported by rail, a copy of the license shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the railway authorities from the forwarding to the receiving station ; and the consignment shall not leave the railway premises unless the railway police or, if there are no railway police, the railway authorities have satisfied themselves that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the license.

Delivery of transport licenses.

23. (1) The consignee of any arms, ammunition or military stores transported by land or river under a license [1]* * * shall deliver the license, within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination :—

(a) in any Presidency town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) in any other place, to the District Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place of destination or such other Magistrate as he may appoint for this purpose.

(2) Any officer to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the license, and

(b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for,

and any subordinate Magistrate, to whom a license is delivered under clause (b) of that sub-rule, shall return it to the Magistrate of the district.

Manufacture and sale.

Manufacture, conversion, sale and keeping for sale of arms, ammunition or military stores.

24. (1) A license—

(a) to manufacture, convert, sell or keep and sell, or — Form XI.

(b) to keep and sell — Form XII.

any arms, ammunition or military stores may, save as otherwise provided by sub-rule (2) be granted—

(i) in any Presidency town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or

[1] Omitted by notification No. 3857, dated the 8th July 1910 *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 566.

(*ii*) in any other place, by the Magistrate of the district

(*2*) A license—

Form XIII. (*a*) to manufacture, convert, sell or keep and sell, or

Form XIV. (*b*) to keep and sell

breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles shall not be granted save—

(*i*) by the local Government, or

(*ii*) in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind.

(*3*) The local Government or the Commissioner in Sind may, by licenses granted by it or him under this rule, authorize selected dealers to keep and sell a specified amount of ammunition for rifles of ·303 or of ·450 bore

Provided that the licensee shall not sell from his stock to any person who does not hold—

(*a*) a license to possess such ammunition, or

(*b*) a license for the export of balled ammunition from a Native State granted by a Political Officer under the third proviso to the second paragraph of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3001 I-A., dated the 27th June 1903.

(*4*) Every Magistrate and every Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, or, if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector may, within the local limits of his authority :—

(*a*) enter and inspect any premises in which arms or ammunition or military stores, including sulphur, are manufactured, converted, sold, or kept and sold, and

(*b*) examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Possession.

25. (*1*) A license for the possession of—

Form I.

Restriction upon possession of cannon and certain other articles

(*a*) cannon,

(*b*) articles designed for torpedo service,

(*c*) war-rockets, or

(*d*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

shall not be granted save under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department or, so far as the district of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, in the Foreign Department.

(2) A copy of every license granted in accordance with sub-rule (1), shall be forthwith sent—

(a) where the articles are to be kept in any Presidency town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police; or

(b) where they are to be kept in any other place, to the Magistrate of the district

Possession of fire-arms, ammunition or military stores

26. Save as otherwise provided by rule 25 and rule 33, sub-rules (2) and (4), a license for the possession only of fire-arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted by the Magistrate of any district, or in the Presidency-towns or Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police Form XV.

Possession and Going Armed.

Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for sport, protection or display.

27 (1) Save as otherwise provided in rule 25 and rule 33, sub-rules (2) and (4), a license for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for going armed for the purposes of sport, portection or display may, subject to the provisions of sub-rules (4) and (5) of this rule, be granted— Form XVI.

(a) in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) in any other place, by the Magistrate of the district,

provided that no license shall be granted for the possession of rifles of the ·303 or ·450 bore or ammunition for the same, or for going armed with such rifles, unless such rifles and ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India.

(2) A license granted und e sub-rule (1) shall on countersignature—

(a) by the Commissioner, or

(b) where there are no Commissioners, by such other officer as the local Government may empower in this behalf,

be valid for such divisions or districts within the Province as he may specify.

(3) In places to which section 15 applies, a license may be granted under sub-rule (1) to the heir or successor of any person to whom arms have been presented by or under the orders of the Government, in respect of such arms.

(4) A license may be granted under sub-rule (1) for the possession of reasonable quantities of balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of ·303 or ·450 bores to any person lawfully in possession for sporting purposes of a rifle of such bore

(5) On every license of the nature referred to in sub-rule (4), there shall be entered the amount of balled ammunition which the licensee may possess during the period of twelve months next ensuing.

Form XVII.

Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for the destruction of wild animals.

28. Save as otherwise provided by rule 33, sub-rules (2) and (4), a license for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle may be granted by the Magistrate of any district.

Form XVIII.

Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for the protection of crops.

29. Save as otherwise provided by rule 33, sub-rules (2) and (4), a license for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to crops or cattle may be granted by the Magistrate of any district :

Provided that such license—

(a) shall only be granted to *bonâ fide* cultivators ;

(b) shall be valid only for the place or tract specified in the license by the licensing officer.

Form XIX.

Going armed on a journey.

30. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 33, sub-rules (2) and (4), a license for going armed on a journey in or through any Province may be granted—

(a) in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police ;

(b) in any other place, by the Magistrate of the district ; or

(c) in the case of a person residing in any Native State in India, by the Political Agent for such State.

(2) Where a Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of a district receives an application for a license of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1) from any person who—

(a) is not resident within the local limits of his authority ; or

(b) is not personally known to him, he shall, before granting the license, ascertain—

(i) when the applicant resides in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, from the Commissioner of Police,

(ii) when the applicant resides in any other place in British India, from the Magistrate of the district, or

(iii) when the applicant resides in any Native State in India, from the Political Agent for such State,

whether there is any objection to the grant of the license, unless, for

reasons to be recorded, he considers this precaution to be clearly unnecessary.

Possession and Import or Transport.

Possession by dealers of certain balled ammunition with liberty to import.

31. (*1*) A licensed dealer authorized by the local Government [1][or the Commissioner in Sind] under rule 24, sub-rule (*3*), to keep and sell a specified amount of balled ammunition for rifles of ·303 or of ·450 bore may be permitted—

(*a*) in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) in any other place, by the Magistrate of the district,

to import such ammunition up to such amount.

(*2*) Where application is made under sub-rule (*1*) for permission to import balled ammunition, the dealer shall produce his license and, if permission is granted, the authority granting it shall endorse on the license the quantity of balled ammunition for which, and the date on which, such permission was granted.

32. [2]*

Applications for and grant of licenses.

Consent or previous sanction in certain cases.

33. (*1*) A license, having effect beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it, shall not be granted for the export, import or transport of any arms, ammunition or military stores—

(*a*) to any Native State in India, without the consent of the Political Agent for such State;

provided that the consent of such Political Agent shall not be necessary in cases where the consignee is a European subject of His Majesty and a gazetted civil or commissioned military officer, and the consignment is intended for the personal use only of the consignee;

(*b*) to any Presidency-town or Rangoon, without the consent of the Commissioner of Police; or

(*c*) to any other place in British India, without the consent of the Magistrate of the district.

[1] Inserted by notification No. 3677, dated the 1st October 1909 *Gazette of India*, 1909, Pt. I, p 1010.

[2] Cancelled by notification No. 3857, dated the 8th July 1910. *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 566

[1] (*d*) At any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, without the consent of such Political Resident.

(*2*) Save by the Commissioner of Police in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, a license shall not be granted under rule 11, rule 16, sub-rule (*2*), clause (*a*), rule 22, rule 26, rule 27, rule 28, rule 29, or rule 30 in respect of any breech-loading rifle or balled ammunition without the previous sanction—

(*a*) in the Madras Presidency, of the Board of Revenue;

(*b*) in the province of Coorg, of the Chief Commissioner; or

(*c*) in any other place, of the Commissioner.

(*3*) Save as aforesaid, a license shall not be granted under rule 22 for the transport of any breech-loading rifle or balled ammunition to any place in—

(*a*) the North-West Frontier Province, or

(*b*) the Rawalpindi or the Dera Ghazi Khan or the Mianwali or the Attock District of the Punjab,

without the previous sanction—

(*i*) of the local Government, or

(*ii*) where the rifle or ammunition is transported from Sind, of the Commissioner in Sind.

(*4*) A license shall not be granted under rule 26, rule 27, sub-rule (*1*), clause (*b*), rule 28, rule 29 or rule 30, sub-rule (*1*) by any Magistrate of a district in Burma without the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

(*5*) The consent or previous sanction referred to in this rule may be obtained either—

(*a*) by the applicant for the license, or

(*b*) by the officer to whom application for the grant of such license is made.

(*6*) Where the consent or previous sanction is sought by the officer to whom application for the grant of the license is made, he shall send a copy of the proposed license to the authority whose consent or previous sanction is required; and, on receipt of the reply of such authority, he shall either grant the license or inform the applicant that his application is refused.

[1] Inserted by notification No 1326, dated the 21st September 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 773.

34. (*1*) Every person who wishes to obtain a license under these rules shall apply in writing to the nearest authority empowered to grant such license and shall in such application furnish all such particulars as may be necessary to enable such license to be granted

Particulars to be stated in applications.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (*1*) every application for a license—

(*a*) for the import by land or river,

(*b*) for the export, or

(*c*) for the transport

of any arms, ammunition or military stores shall specify—

(*i*) the place of destination,

(*ii*) the route,

(*iii*) the time likely to be occupied in the journey, and

(*iv*) the quantity, description, average price, and purpose of each kind of arms, ammunition or stores

(*3*) Where the grant of the license requires the consent or previous sanction of some other authority specified in rule 33, the application shall state whether such consent or previous sanction has been obtained and, if so, shall be supported by evidence thereof.

35. (*1*) Every license shall be granted or renewed and every pass shall be granted, in the appropriate form set forth in Schedule VII and, save as therein otherwise expressly provided, the arms, ammunition or military stores specified and the persons named, in the license shall alone be covered thereby

Form and language of licenses.

(*2*) Every such license shall be written or printed—

(*a*) where it is granted in a Presidency-town or in Rangoon or where it is granted in a district and is intended for use beyond the limits of such district, in English and, if the licensing officer so directs, in the vernacular, or

(*b*) where it is granted in a district and is intended for use within the limits of such district, in English or in the vernacular as the licensing officer may direct

36. (*1*) Save as herein otherwise provided, every license under these rules shall, unless previously forfeited, be in force for such period and expire on such day as, subject to any restrictions or limitations imposed by the appropriate form set out in Schedule VII, the authority granting it may enter thereon

Duration and renewal of licenses

(2) A license for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores shall not, save for special reasons to be recorded by the authority granting it, be granted for a period longer than twice the time likely to be occupied in the journey to the place of destination by the route indicated on the license.

(3) Every license may, at its expiration and subject to the same conditions (if any) as to consent or previous sanction, be renewed by the authority who granted it.

Discretion and control of authorities empowered to grant licenses.

37. (1) Every authority empowered to grant or renew a license or to give his consent or previous sanction to such grant or renewal may, in his discretion,—

(a) refuse to grant or renew such license or to give such consent or sanction, or

(b) refer the application for orders to the Government (if any) to which he is subordinate.

(2) Every such authority shall exercise all powers and perform all duties conferred or imposed by these rules, subject to the control of the executive authorities to whom he is subordinate.

Obligation to produce licenses

38. (1) Any person who—

(a) holds a license granted or renewed or a pass granted under these rules, or

(b) is acting under colour of such a license or pass,

shall forthwith produce such license or pass upon the demand of any Magistrate or of any Police officer of a rank not below that of officer in charge of a police-station.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power of any authority empowered to grant or renew a license to grant or renew it upon any condition, not inconsistent with the said sub-rule, with respect to the production of such license.

Fees.

Fees payable for licenses.

39. (1) Every license granted or renewed under these rules shall, save as herein otherwise expressly provided, be chargeable with the fee (if any) indicated on the appropriate form set forth in Schedule VII.

(2) Where any arms, other than—

(a) cannon, or

(b) rifles falling within the prohibition contained in rule 8,

or any ammunition or military stores are imported under a license into any

British port and re-exported thence and re-imported into any of the ports specified in rule 9 or in rule 10, the necessary licenses for such re-export under rule 16 and for such re-import under rule 9 or rule 10 shall be respectively chargeable with a fee of one rupee only.

(3) The Government of India may, by general[1] or special order, grant exemption from, or reduction of, the fee payable in respect of any license.

(4) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any license of the nature hereinafter referred to may, by general or special order of the local Government, be remitted or reduced :—

(a) for the import, transport or possession of sulphur in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government to be required in good faith for medicinal, agricultural, manufacturing or industrial purposes other than the manufacture of ammunition ;

(b) for the export to a Native State of ammunition required for the use of a public railway or other public work ;

(c) under rule 11, to any person for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the authority granting the license to be required in good faith for the protection of person or property.

(5) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any license in form VII may be remitted, subject to the conditions stated in each case, as follows, namely :—

(a) Under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal in respect of ammunition exported to a Native State for the use of a public railway or other public work.

(b) by all Political Officers authorised to grant licenses in form VII in the case of arms and ammunition exported for the personal use of persons of the classes mentioned in Schedule I.

(6) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any license in form VII shall be remitted in the case of all licenses in that form issued by the Commissioner of Police in Madras or Bombay, the Deputy Commissioner

[1] "No fee shall be charged in respect of the grant or renewal of a license in form VII of the forms appended to [these] Rules for the export to a Native State of ammunition required for the use of a public railway or other public work." *See* notification No 1327, dated the 13th May 1910. *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt I, p 393.

of Police in Calcutta or by the District Magistrates of Meerut and Rawalpindi.

(7) The fee payable in respect of a license in form VII granted by the District Magistrate of Malabar for export to Mahé shall be reduced to one rupee in every case in which the value of the consignment does not exceed twenty rupees.

Fees payable for duplicates.

40. Where a license granted or renewed under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, the authority empowered to grant such license may grant a duplicate—

(*a*) where the original license was granted without the payment of any fee to a cultivator or other like person, free of all fee;

(*b*) where such original license was granted on the payment of a fee not exceeding one rupee, on payment of a fee of the same amount; or

(*c*) in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee

Collection and refund of fees

41. (*1*) All fees payable under rule 39 or rule 40 shall be collected by impressed stamps.

(*2*) The Government may, by general or special order, direct in regard to any application for a license or duplicate in respect of which a fee is payable—

(*a*) that the application shall be written upon an impressed stamp of a value equal to such fee and that in such case the license or duplicate shall be granted or renewed on plain paper or,

(*b*) that the license shall be written upon an impressed stamp, to be supplied by the applicant, of a value equal to such fee, and that in such case, the application may be written on plain paper.

(*3*) Where a fee of not less than one rupee payable under these rules has been collected and the application for the grant or renewal of a license or duplicate is refused, the value of the fee shall be refunded, upon application for the same being made within two months from the date of such refusal.

SCHEDULE I.

Persons Exempted.

(Rule 3.)

1. The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the subjoined table are exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save

where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

The Table.

Persons or classes of persons	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions	Prohibitions and directions
(1) Every Maharaja, Raja, Nawab or Member of any Order of Knighthood and every person who— (*a*) holds the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, or (*b*) bears a title conferred or recognised by the Government of India, or (*c*) holds a sword granted to him in public Darbar under the orders of the local Government or the Commissioner in Sind, or (*d*) holds a certificate received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India, by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, (*e*) is exempted from personal appearance in a Civil Court.	All[1], except— (*a*) cannon, (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service, (*c*) war-rockets (*d*) rifles of 303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; [1](*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (*a*) the Government of India, or (*b*) a local Government[2] in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess	Those contained in sections 13 to 16
(2) Every Member or ex-Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General the Governor of Madras or Bombay, or the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma or Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

[1] Inserted by notification No. 1904 dated the 20th December 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt I, p 1126

[2] For Bombay *see* notification No 8239 dated the 19th November 1912. *Bombay Gazette*, 1912, Pt. I, p. 2134.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions	Prohibitions and directions.
(3) Every Commissioned or Gazetted officer of His Majesty's Military or Naval forces or of His Majesty's Indian Marine Service, every commissioned native officer of the Imperial Service Troops in active service, [1][every member of the Imperial Cadet Corps,] every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier or sailor in the service of His Majesty, every enrolled volunteer and such officers of the Police (including officers subordinate to the Criminal Intelligence Department), Forest, Postal, Telegraph, Jail, Medical, Salt, Opium, Excise [2][and Agricultural] Departments, as the local Government [3] may, by general or special order, direct Provided that a native soldier while absent from his regiment on leave, shall be exempt only in respect of such arms and ammunition as may be covered by a pass granted to him by his commanding officer. *Explanation*.—The term "soldier" as used in this clause does not include a "reservist"	All, except— (*a*) cannon, (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service, (*c*) war-rockets, (*d*) rifles of 303 or 450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India and ammunition which can be fired from the same, (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; [4] (*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (*a*) the Government of India, or (*b*) a local Government [3] in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Those contained in sections 13 to 16

[1] Inserted by notification No 3638, dated the 30th September 1909 *Gazette of India*, 1909, Pt. I, p 1010.

[2] Inserted by notification No. 822, dated the 29th April 1912 *Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p 523

[3] For Bombay *see* notification No 8239, dated the 19th November 1912, as amended by No. 1247, dated the 15th February 1913 *Bombay Gazette*, Pt. I. 1912, p 2134, and 1913, p 292. For Punjab *see* notifications No. 1639, dated the 20th November 1909, and No. 1210, dated the 2nd August 1911. *Punjab Gazette*, Pt I, 1909, p 906, and 1911, p 518.

[4] Inserted by notification No 1904, dated the 20th December 1911 *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p 1126.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Persons or classes of persons	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions	Prohibitions and directions
(4) Every Justice of the Peace, every Deputy Collector, every officer salaried or honorary of the Judicial service of a rank not below that of a Magistrate of the third class, Munsif, or Judicial Myook, [1] [every gazetted officer of the Provincial Service of the Survey of India, or of the Geological Survey,] and every officer of the Public Works Department of a rank not below that of Assistant Engineer *Explanation*.—In the Madras Presidency the word 'Munsif" applies to "District Munsifs" appointed under the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873	All, except— (*a*) cannon, (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service, (*c*) war-rockets, (*d*) rifles of 303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same, (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; [2] (*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (*a*) the Government of India, or (*b*) a local Government [3] in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess	Those contained in sections 13 to 16
(5) [4] [Every native officer, warrant officer and non-commissioned officer retired from His Majesty's Indian Forces and every retired commissioned native officer of the Imperial Service Troops] who— (*a*) is in receipt of a pension as such, or (*b*) not being in receipt of such a pension, has been recommended for exemption by his Commanding Officer by entry recorded on his discharge certificate, and such pensioned officers of the Civil Departments as the local Government [5] may, by general or special order, direct	Ditto . .	[5] Ditto . .	Ditto.

[1] Inserted by notification No 1672, dated the 1st November 1911 *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p 864

[2] Inserted by notification No 1904, dated the 20th December 1911 *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt I, p. 1126

[3] For Bombay *see* notification No 8239, dated the 19th November 1912. *Bombay Gazette*, 1912, Pt I, p 2134

[4] Substituted by notification No 236, dated the 9th February 1911 *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt I, p. 93

[5] For Bombay *see* notification No. 8240, dated the 19th November 1912. *Bombay Gazette*, 1912, Pt. I, p 2136 For Punjab *see* notification No 1640, dated the 20th November 1909. *Punjab Gazette*, 1909, Pt I, p 907.

SCHEDULE I—*contd*

The Table—contd.

Persons or classes of persons	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions	Prohibitions and directions.
(6) Every pensioned Gurkha officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, residing in British India.	Kukris . .	..	All
(7) Every revenue official and postal runner in any frontier or wild district where his superior departmental officer directs him to carry arms on duty	Such arms as his superior departmental officer may direct him to carry.		Those contained in sections 13 to 16
(8) Such subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India as may from time to time be authorized by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms	Such arms as the Superintendent of Geological Survey may direct him to possess or carry	.	Ditto
(9) Every Consul, Consular Agent, duly accredited Vakil or Agent of any Native State in India	All, except— (*a*) cannon, (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service, (*c*) war-rockets, (*d*) rifles of 303 or 450 bore, other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; [1](*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (*a*) the Government of India, or (*b*) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess	Ditto.
(10) The holder for the time being of the office of Diwan of Idar in the Mahi Kanta Agency, or of Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Idar	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto
(11) Maharaja Deb Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, ex Prime Minister of Nepal, residing at Mussoorie	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto
(12) General Khadga Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, residing at Saugor	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.

[1] Inserted by notification No. 1904, dated the 20th December 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911. Pt 1, p 1126

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Persons or classes of persons	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions	Prohibitions and directions
(13) Every European or East Indian subject of His Majesty, every Armenian and every European or American who is not a natural born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, only so long as he is temporarily residing or travelling in India	All, except— (*a*) cannon, (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service, (*c*) war-rockets, (*d*) rifles of 303 or 450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; [1](*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.	In addition and without prejudice to the foregoing proviso and restriction any person possessing fire-arms in Burma without license in virtue of this exemption shall annually register them— (*a*) where they are possessed in Rangoon, in the office of the Commissioner of Police, and (*b*) in any other case in the office of the District Magistrate, on or before such date as the local Government may, by general or special order, direct	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
(14) Every ruling Prince or Chief and such members of the families or high officials of a ruling Prince or Chief as the local Government [2]or Political Agents may designate, on the occasions of his or their entering or residing in British India, with his or their retinues, to such numbers as may in each case be settled by the Political Agent under the special or general orders of— (*a*) the Government of India, or (*b*) the local Governments in respect of Princes or Chiefs whose political relations are with those Governments, respectively, and all officials of such Princes or Chiefs passing through British India on duty.	Ditto . .	This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the local Government or the Political Agent, as the case may be	Ditto.

[1] Inserted by notification No. 1904, dated the 20th December 1911 *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p 1126

[2] For Bombay *see* notifications No. 5893, dated the 5th July 1911, and No. 7148, dated the 4th October 1912. *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 1146, and 1912, Pt I, p. 1733

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Persons or classes of persons	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions	Prohibitions and directions
(15) (*a*) Every land-holder or member of a Municipal Board or Committee, being of approved loyalty and good position and designated in any list issued in this behalf by the local Government [1] (*b*) Every Malikana-holder in the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency. (*c*) Every person of Coorg race and every jumma tenure-holder in Coorg who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties. (*d*) Every person who holds fire-arms presented to him by the Government of Burma	All, except— (*a*) cannon, (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service, (*c*) war-rockets, (*d*) rifles of 303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, [2] (*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as – (*a*) the Government of India, or (*b*) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
(16) Save in the Punjab, every head of a village, ghatwal, dighwar or other rural police officer.	Such arms as the local Government [3] may notify to be necessary for the discharge of his police duties	...	Ditto
(17) Every subject of the Baroda or Indore State, or of any State or jagir in the Bundelkhand Agency who may transport arms or ammunition across any part of British India from one part of the territory of such State to another part of the territory of the same State under a license granted by the Resident or Assistant Resident of Baroda, or Resident at Indore or the Political Agent or his Assistant respectively	Such arms or ammunition as may be covered by his license		Ditto.

[1] For Bombay *see* notifications No. 3894, dated the 5th July 1911, and No 7149, dated the 4th October 1912. *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1911, Pt I, p. 1147, and 1912, Pt. I, p. 1733.

[2] Inserted by notification No 1904, dated the 20th December 1911 *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt I. p 1126

[3] For Bombay *see* notification No 8239, dated the 19th November 1912. *Bombay Gazette*, 1912, Pt I, p. 2134.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Persons or classes of persons	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(18) The following persons and their retainers, namely— (*a*) the ancient Zemindars and poligars of the Madras Presidency; and the Mahant of Tirupati, in the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency; (*b*) the Dekhan and Southern Mahrata Country Sardars; [1][the Sardars of Gujarat,] such of the Menwasi Chiefs of the Khandesh District [2], and such members of the Talpur family of Sind [2] as the Government of Bombay may designate; (*c*) the great Zamindars of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam; (*d*) the great Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab; (*e*) Shan Sawbwas and other Native Chiefs in Burma; (*f*) the Zamindars of the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces, (*g*) such nobles and high officials of the Baroda State as the Government of India may designate, (*h*) such nobles and high officials of the Hyderabad State as the Government of India may designate; (*i*) such officials of the Paigah nobles and the larger jagirdars of the Hyderabad State, as may be authorized by the Resident to carry arms when travelling on duty from one part of the territory to another part of the same territory	All, except— (*a*) cannon, (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service, (*c*) war-rockets, (*d*) rifles of ·303 or 450 bore, other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same, (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; [3] (*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.	This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the local Government may make, regarding— (*a*) the persons to be included in this category and (*b*) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case [4] (*c*) the purposes for which such arms may be carried.	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.

[1] Inserted by notification No 5124, dated the 28th October 1910. *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 1085

[2] *See* notifications No 3895 dated the 5th July 1911, and No. 7150, dated the 4th October 1912 *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1911, Pt. I p 1152, and 1912, Pt I, p. 1735

[3] Inserted by notification No. 1904, dated the 20th December 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt I, p. 1126.

[4] As to Sardars of the Dekkhan and Gujarat, and their retainers, *see* notification No. 8239, dated the 19th November 1912 *Bombay Gazette*, 1912, Pt I, p 2134.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions	Prohibitions and directions.
(19) (*a*) The Oudh retainers of His Highness Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh, K C S I, Bahadur, of Kapurthala, Raja-i-Rajagan (*b*) The retainers of the following nobles in the United Provinces— Raja Mahendra Man Singh of Bhadawar. Raja Rup Sah of Jagamanpur Raja Ram Singh, C I E., of Rampura. Raja Sardar Singh, Bahadur of Katehra. His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahadur, G C I E, of Benares. Raja Udai Partab Singh, C.S.I, of Bhinga Raja [1][Surajpal Singh] of Awa. Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Parshad Singh, K.C.I.E, of Balrampur Raja Kishen Kumar of Sahaspur Bilari. Kunwar Rukmangad Singh of Katiari Raja Ram Partab Singh of Manda. Maharani Jagdumba Debi of Ajudhiya Shahzada Basdeo Singh, residing in the Rae Bareli District [2](*c*) The retainers of— Raja Raghoji Rao of Deor in the Central Provinces; the Prince of Arcot	All, except— (*a*) cannon, (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service, (*c*) war-rockets, (*d*) rifles of 303 or ·450 bore, other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same, (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, [3](*f*) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms	This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the local Government may make regarding— (*a*) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case; (*b*) the purposes for which such arms may be carried	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.

[1] Substituted by notification No. 3268, dated the 27th August 1909. *Gazette of India*, 1909, Pt. I, p 762

[2] Substituted by notification No. 236, dated the 9th February 1911 *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt I, p 93

[3] Inserted by notification No 1904, dated the 20th December 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt I. p. 1126.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions	Prohibitions and directions.
[1](20) The undermentioned persons belonging to the Bhavnagar State Imperial Service Lancers while temporarily residing or travelling in British India— 1 Kot Daffedar Hanubhai Ranchodji. 2 Duffedar Mangalsinh Sheoprasad 3. Daffedar Kasalsinh Mulubha 4 Farrier Jehangirkhan Chhotukhan 5 Farrier Ismail Govind. 6 Farrier Shekh Abdulkhan Shekh Husen 7 Sowar Ramprasad Matadin 8 Sowar Kirpalsinh Badluesinh. 9. Sowar Jetabhai Kala 10. Sowar Nathubhai Madarsinh	The swords of honour presented to them by His Highness the Thakor Sahib of Bhavnagar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late War	...	Those contained in section 15.
(21) Every British officer in Staff, departmental and regimental employ [1][every officer of the Native Indian Land Forces holding a commission from His Majesty the King-Emperor,] every [2][enrolled] member of a Volunteer Corps and every Warrant Officer or Staff Sergeant of a British Unit of the Army (including a Staff Sergeant or Warrant Officer who is an instructor of a Volunteer Corps) [1]*Explanation* – The term 'commission' as used in this clause does not include a commission conferring honorary rank.	Single barrel rifles of ·303 bore required for match-shooting purposes	1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted. 2 The rifle shall be sighted to a range of over 1,000 yards. 3 The rifle shall in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and [2][enrolled] Volunteers become part of the equipment of the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs. 4 The owner shall, at the time of importation, produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps, senior officer or Head of Department to	All

[1] *See* notification No 1672, dated the 1st November 1911 *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt I, p 864.

[2] Inserted by notification No. 4600, dated the 9th August 1910. *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt I, p. 766

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Persons or classes of persons	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions
(21)—*contd*	...	which he belongs, to the effect that, in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and [1][enrolled] volunteers, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and in the case of Staff and departmental officers will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps, in the officer's command or office inventory of stores, and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment 5 This exemption shall in the case of [1][enrolled] volunteers cease to have effect on the owner leaving the Volunteer force Provided that, if he departs from India immediately after so leaving, he may take the weapon with him 6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted, provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such	
(22) Any of the under-mentioned persons, not being members of trans-border tribes — (*a*) any Baluch belonging to any organised tuman while within the limits of * * *[2] the Debra Ghazi Khan district of the Punjab;	All arms, except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	..	Those contained in section 13

[1] Inserted by notification No 4000, dated the 9th August 1910. *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p 766.

[2] *See* notification No. 1866, dated the 4th October 1912 *Gazette of India*, 1912 Pt I, p. 1102.

SCHEDULE I—*concld.*

The Table—concld.

Persons or classes of persons	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions	Prohibitions and directions
(22)—*contd* (*b*) armed guards accompanying sheep, goats, asses and cattle under the provisions of the Frontier Grazing Regulation, 1874 (I of 1874); or			
(*c*) villagers residing in—			
(*i*) the North-West Frontier Province, or			
(*ii*) [1][the Dehra Ghazi Khan district or] the Isakhel Tahsil of the Mianwali district * * [2] of the Punjab, pursuing raiders or members of trans-border tribes or Baluches who have committed, or [1][attempted] to commit any offence in British India			
(23) Any of the persons described in sub-heads (*b*) and (*c*) (i)[1] of entry (22)[1].	All arms and ammunition except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition		Those contained in sections 14 and 15

[1] *See* notification No 1866, dated the 4th October 1912. *Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt. I, p 1102

[2] *See* notification No. 4600, dated the 9th August 1910. *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt I, p. 766.

SCHEDULE II.

Rule 3.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

2. Within the areas specified in the first column of the subjoined table, the arms, ammunition and military stores described in the second column are exempted from the operation of such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

The Table.

Area	[1][Arms, ammunition, or military stores]	Prohibitions and directions.
British India	Bows and arrows; . . .	All
	Uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognized military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms;	Do
	Swords imported for presentation as Army or Volunteer prizes; and	Do
	Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes,	Do
	Toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs and having— (*a*) a calibre of less than one inch, (*b*) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, and (*c*) the interior of the bore unrifled	Do
	[2][Sights for rifles imported for the use of, or for sale to, the persons enumerated in clause (21) of Schedule I, or non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British or Indian Army on a written permit from the Officer Commanding the Regiment to which they belong]	Do.

[1] Substituted by notification No. 236, dated the 9th February 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt I, p 93

[2] Inserted by notification No 1672, dated the 1st November 1911 *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p 861.

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Area	Arms, ammunition, or military stores	Prohibitions and directions.
	[1][Air-guns which satisfy the following test, namely, that projectiles discharged from such guns do not perforate a target 12″ × 12″ formed by five straw boards of foolscap size, each board being $\frac{3}{64}$th of an inch thick and closely held together in a frame Provided that in making and estimating the test the following conditions shall be observed — (1) the gun shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target; (2) the test shall be repeated twenty times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun, and (3) perforation shall be deemed to be effected in a case where the projectile is a dart, if the point of the dart pierces the back of the target, and in any other case, if the projectile passes completely through the back of the target]	All
	Gunwads and wire-cartridges	Those contained in section 6.
	All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any license or exemption granted in Berar under the law for the time being in force relating to arms, ammunition and military stores; provided that the conditions of such license or exemption are observed.	All
British India, excepting Burma, Aden, and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India	(1) Lead required *bonâ fide* for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird shot) up to any quantity	Do.
	(2) Leaden bullets and bird shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the Local Government may fix.	Do

[1] Inserted by notification No. 3116, dated the 28th November 1912 *Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt I, p 1617.

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Area	Arms, ammunition, or military stores	Prohibitions and directions.
	(3) Saltpetre . .	All
	(4) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the Local Government may fix	Do
[1][Burma—		
(*a*) Generally . . .	(1) Lead, except lead in the form of bullets and bird shot.	Those contained in section 6
	(2) Lead required *bonâ fide* for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird shot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the Local Government may fix	All
	(3) Leaden bullets and bird shot in quantities not exceeding such limits as the Local Government may fix, when possessed by persons entitled to possess fire-arms.	Do
	(4) Sulphur, not exceeding one ser.	Do
	(5) Dahs intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes	Do
(*b*) In the Arakan Hill Tracts .	Spears . . .	Do]
[1][Aden, and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India, outside Burma	(1) Lead required *bonâ fide* for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird shot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the Local Government may fix	Do
	(2) Leaden bullets and bird shot, in quantities not exceeding such limits as the Local Government may fix	Do.
	(3) Sulphur, not exceeding ten sers	Do]

[1] Substituted by notification No. 1793, dated the 22nd November 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 1008.

SCHEDULE II—*contd*

The Table—concld

Area	Arms, ammunition, or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
The Madras Presidency . .	Spears . .	All
The Bombay Presidency—		
(*a*) generally . . .	Spears and hunting knives .	Do.
(*b*) in any district, or part of a district, which the Government may declare to come within this exemption.	Katyars used in Mahratta marriage processions	Do.
The province of Bengal—		
(*a*) generally . . .	Kukris and daos . .	Do
(*b*) in the district of Angul	Swords	Do
(*c*) in the districts of Shahabad, Patna and Gaya,	Swords carried by tahsildars or peons when employed in the collection, custody or remittance to Treasuries of water-rates.	Do
(*d*) in any district, or part of a district, which the Local Government may declare to come within this exemption	Spears	Do.
The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—		
[1][(*a*) in the Kumaon division .	Kukris and Nepalese Bhujalis .	Do.
(*b*) in the Dehra Dun district	Kukris . . .	Do]
(*c*) in any district, or part of a district, which the Local Government may declare to come within this exemption	Spears	Do.
The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam—		
(*a*) generally . .	Kukris [2][and daos] . .	Do.
(*b*) in any district or part of a district, which the Local Government may declare to come within this exemption;	Spears	Do.
(*c*) in the Garo Hills [3]* *, Lushai Hills, Naga Hills and Khasi and Jantia Hills districts.	Swords and daggers . .	Do.
The Central Provinces . .	Spears and hunting knives .	Do
Coorg	Ditto .	Do.

[1] Substituted by notification No 3207, dated the 6th December 1912. *Gazette of India*, 1912, Pt I, p. 1648.

[2] Inserted by notification No. 4600, dated the 9th August 1910. *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p 766.

[3] Omitted by notification No 1672, dated the 1st November 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p 864.

[1]SCHEDULE III.

(Rule 3.)

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXEMPTED.

The arms, ammunition and military stores described in the first column of subjoined table are exempted from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in section 6 to the extent entered in the second column.

The Table.

Arms, ammunition and military stores	Prohibitions and directions.
I Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into and landed in bond at or brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for any port (other than a port specified in item I of this schedule) to which export is permitted under the rules for the time being in force	All.
II. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf or the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia to which export is permitted under the rules for the time being in force.	Those relating to import.
III. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into the port of Aden and consigned, whether with or without transhipment, from any other British port to any other port, other than a port on the eastern sea-board of Africa to which the shipment of arms is for the time being forbidden by an order signed by the Resident at Aden.	All.

[1] Substituted by notification No 1326, dated the 21st September 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 773.

SCHEDULE IV.

(Rule 3.)

PARTS OF BRITISH INDIA WITHDRAWN.

4. The areas specified in the first column of the subjoined table are withdrawn, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

The Table.

Areas.	Arms and ammunition	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) All Scheduled Districts in the Madras Presidency	All, except rifled arms and cannon	All, except those contained in sections 12 and 25
(2) The Chittagong Hill Tracts of Eastern Bengal and Assam.	All . . .	Those contained in sections 13 and 14
(3) Ajmer-Merwara and those parts of the Mirzapur district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh which are situated on the right bank of the river Sone	All, except cannon . .	Ditto.
(4) The lands ceded to the British Government by His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the North-Western Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes) and lie between the stations of Bahawalpur and Walhar	All	Those contained in sections 14 to 16 Provided that a person who refuses or omits to comply with any regulation or rule of the Railway for the time being in force relating to the custody of arms while in passenger trains shall not be entitled to the benefit of this exemption
(5) The lands lying within the State of His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Southern Punjab Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes) and so much of the said lands as lie between the stations of Samasata and Shujawalpur.	All	Ditto ditto.

SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

The Table—contd.

Area.	Arms and ammunition	Prohibitions and directions.
(6) The lands which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Rajputana Malwa Railway in the Nimar district of the Central Provinces, (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes) between the stations of Mortakka and Nimar Kheri	All	Those contained in sections 14 to 16. Provided that a person who refuses or omits to comply with any regulation or rule of the Railway for the time being in force relating to the custody of arms while in passenger trains shall not be entitled to the benefit of this exemption.
(7) The following parts of the Punjab, namely :—	All (not being carried by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	Those contained in section 13.
(*a*) the parganas of Lahaul and Spiti,		
(8) The following parts of the Punjab, namely :—	All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	Those contained in sections 14 and 15.
(*a*) The parganas of Lahaul and Spiti		
(*b*) The Dehra Ghazi Khan district.		
[2](*c*) The Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district.		

[1] Omitted by notification No. 1866, dated the 4th October 1911 *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p 1102.

[2] Inserted by notification No. 4600, dated the 9th August 1910 *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p 766

SCHEDULE IV—*concld.*

The Table—concld.

Areas.	Arms and ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions
(9) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely —	All (not being carried by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers	Those contained in section 13.
(*a*) All parts other than any area included in a Cantonment or Municipality of the Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan districts.		
(*b*) The jagir of the Nawab of Amb, known as the feudal Tanawal (including the Phulera Jagir)		
(*c*) The villages, other than the Municipality of Baffa, enumerated in the schedule to the notification of the Government of the Punjab in the Home Department, No 2460, dated the 3rd July 1879.		
(10) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely —	All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	Those contained in sections 14 and 15.
The whole of the North-West Frontier Province with the exception of those villages of the Hazara District which are not enumerated in the schedule to the notification of the Government of the Punjab in the Home Department, No 2460, dated the 3rd July 1879.		

SCHEDULE V.

OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENSES FOR EXPORT BY SEA TO PORTS IN NATIVE STATES, OR TO FOREIGN TERRITORY.

(Rule 17.)

Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licenses to export.	Ports to which they may grant licenses to export.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4
(1) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.	Any port in British India.	Ports in Native States or foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Madras.	
(2) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Ditto .	Ports in Native States or foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay, or to ports within the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda	
		Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.	
		Any ports on the coast of Africa	
		Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.	For sporting shot guns, and sporting ammunition only, not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the private use of the consignee.
(3) The Commissioner in Sind	Karachi .	Ports within the territory of His Highness the Rao of Kutch	
		Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.	
		Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.	For sporting shot guns, and sporting ammunition only, not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the private use of the consignee

SCHEDULE V—*concld.*

Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licenses to export	Ports to which they may grant licenses to export.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4
(4) The Political Resident at Aden	Aden	Any port on the coast of Africa or Arabia (other than a port on the latter coast which is within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia).	
		Any port on the coast of Arabia which is within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.	For sporting shot guns, and sporting ammunition only, not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the private use of the consignee.
(5) The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and the Political Agent, Kutch.	Bombay and Karachi.	Any port in the Native States under their political charge.	
[1](6) The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, and the Political Agent, Kalat	Any port in British India.	Any port on the Mekran coast which is within their political jurisdiction.	

[1] Inserted by notification No. 336-G, dated the 11th February 1910. *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 174.

SCHEDULE VI.

OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENSES FOR EXPORT BY LAND OR RIVER TO ANY PLACE BEYOND THE FRONTIER OF BRITISH INDIA.

(Rule 18.)

Officers	Place.	Conditions
1	2	3
(1) A Secretary to the Government of— (*a*) Madras (*b*) Bombay. (*c*) Bengal.	Any Native State .	For the export of ammunition intended solely for the use of a public railway or other public work
(2) The Commissioner of Police in Madras	Any of the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency	To persons who would be exempted in British India from the ordinary prohibitions of the Arms Act and subject to the following conditions, so far as those conditions apply to the circumstances of the case — (*a*) The consignment for export must consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use. (*b*) The consignee must belong to one of the classes of persons mentioned in Schedule I of these rules. (*c*) The Commissioner will keep a list of such licenses
(3) The Commissioner of Police in— (*a*) Madras. (*b*) Bombay. (4) The Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta.	Any Native State .	Subject to the conditions specified below, namely :— (*a*) The consignment for export must consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use (*b*) The consignee must belong to one of the classes of persons mentioned in Schedule I of these rules (*c*) The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner will keep a list of such licenses.

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
		(*d*) No such officer may grant a license for the export to a Native State of any arms of the kind specified in Rule 8, sub-rule (1) (*a*) and (*b*) as modified by clause (2), unless such arms have been lawfully imported into British India, and are required for the personal use of persons of the classes mentioned in Schedule I of these Rules
(5) The District Magistrate of Malabar.	Mahé . . .	
(6) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department	Portuguese India .	
(7) (*a*) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George	Pondicherry and the other French Settlements in the Madras Presidency	
(*b*) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal	Chandernagore .	.. .
(8) The District Magistrate of Meerut	Any Native State .	For the export of ammunition only to Native States; and for the export of arms and ammunition to Kuram, Chitral and Waziristan, subject to the following conditions :—
(9) The District Magistrate of Meerut.	Kuram, Chitral and Waziristan.	(*a*) The consignment for export must consist only of sporting ammunition / sporting arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee. (*b*) The consignee must belong to one of the classes of persons mentioned in Schedule I of these rules (*c*) The Magistrate should keep a list of all licenses issued by him.

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions
1	2	3
		(*d*) Copies of licenses covering consignments to States in Central India or Rajputana should be sent to the Agents to the Governor-General in Central India and Rajputana, respectively. In the case of Chitral, when the ammunition is to be exported *viâ* Peshawar, the Magistrate should send a copy of the license to the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral for communication, when necessary, to the Assistant Political Agent in Chitral. If the consignment is forwarded *viâ* Kashmir, a copy of the license should be sent to the Resident In the case of Waziristan, the Magistrate should refer to the Political Agent, Tochi, or the Political Agent, Wana, according as the consignment is for Tochi or for elsewhere in Waziristan.
(10) The District Magistrate of Rawalpindi.	Kashmir . .	Subject to the following conditions:— (*a*) The consignment for export must consist only of sporting ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee (*b*) The consignee must belong to one of the classes of persons mentioned in Schedule I of these rules (*c*) The Magistrate should keep a list of all licenses issued by him.
(11) (*a*) The Residents in — (1) Hyderabad, (2) Mysore, (3) Baroda, (4) Nepal and (5) Kashmir.	Native States or territory under their political charge.	(*a*) No license shall be granted for the export of— (*i*) cannon; or (*ii*) military stores of any kind other than sulphur; or (*iii*) save as hereinafter provided, rifles of the 303 or of ·450 bore; or

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions
1	2	3
(*b*) The Agents to the Governor General in —		(*iv*) save as hereinafter provided, balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores specified in sub-head (*iii*);
(1) Baluchistan,		
(2) North-West Frontier Province		(*b*) licenses for the export of rifles of the bores there specified may be granted to persons of the classes mentioned in Schedule I, subject to the condition that the rifles have been lawfully imported into British India;
(*c*) All Political Officers in —		
(1) Rajputana, and		
(2) Central India		(*c*) licenses for the export of cartridges of the nature there specified may be granted to persons of the classes mentioned in Schedule I, subject to the conditions that the number of such cartridges does not exceed two hundred in any one year and that they are for the personal use of the licensees
(*d*) The Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara		
(*e*) The Commissioner in Sind.		
[1](*f*) The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.		
[1](*g*) The Political Agents in —		
(1) Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country,		
(2) Kutch,		
(3) Rewa Kantha,		
(4) Mahi Kantha,		
(5) Savantvadi, and		
(6) Palanpur.		
(*h*) All Political Officers in the Punjab.		
(*i*) The Political Agent in Hill Tippera.		
(*j*) The Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States.		
(*k*) The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.		

[1] Substituted by notification No. 2429-G, dated the 30th November 1909. *Gazette of India*, 1909, Pt. I, p 1655.

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(*l*) The Resident in Travancore and Cochin.		
(*m*) The Political Agents for— (1) Pudukotai, (2) Banganapalle and (3) Sandur.		
(*n*) The Political Agents in— (1) Quetta-Pishin, (2) Sibi and (3) Kalat.		
(*o*) The Collectors and Political Agents:— (1) Surat, (2) Satara, (3) Thana, (4) Kolaba, (5) Dharwar, (6) Kaira, (7) Sholapur, (8) Poona, (9) Nasik, (10) Bijapur and (11) Sukkur.		
(*p*) The Political Agent in Manipur.		
(*q*) The Deputy Commissioner in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.		
(*r*) The Political Officer in Sikkim, Gangtok		
(*s*) All Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners in the North-West Frontier Province.		
[1](*t*) The Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, and all Civil Officers in the Central Provinces who may be in charge of Native States under the political control of the Chief Commissioner.		

[1] Inserted by notification No. 238-G., dated the 3rd February 1911. *Gazette of India*, 1911, Pt. I, p. 81.

SCHEDULE VI—*concld.*

Officers	Place	Conditions
1	2	3
[1](12) (*a*) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department, and (*b*) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal	Any place within the political jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan or of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Seistan and Kain	
[2](13) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.	[2]Any Native State in the political charge of the Government of Burma and any place in Siam or China	[2]Subject, in the case of export to Siam or China, to the condition that the consignee has obtained sanction to the import of the consignment from the Siamese or Chinese authorities concerned

[1] Substituted by notification No 1883-G, dated the 6th October 1911 *Gazette of India*, 191 Pt. I, p. 816.

[2] Inserted by notification No. 928-G., dated the 13th May 1910 *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 381

SCHEDULE VII.

[Rules 35 and 39.]

FORM No. I.

[Rules 6, 21 and 25.]

License for the $\frac{\text{import}}{\text{transport}}$ *of cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-*
$\frac{}{\text{possession}}$

rockets or machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.

Name, description, and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages	Description, with specification of calibre of cannon or other articles.	Number of articles.	COLUMNS TO BE FILLED UP IN CASES OF IMPORT OR TRANSPORT			Period for which the license is valid	Use to which the articles are to be put.
				Place of despatch and route.	Place of destination	Name, description and residence of consignee.		
							From the_____ to the_____ _____ 19 .	

The_____ of_____ _____19 . Date on which, in cases of import or transport, a copy is sent to the _____Commissioner of Police_____, / Magistrate of the_____ District.

Seal

(Signature.)

The _____ *of* _____ *19* .

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
$\frac{\text{Home}}{\text{Foreign}}$ *Department.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. In cases of import or transport—

(*a*) bulk shall not be broken before the articles reach the place of destination; and

(*b*) the articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

3. In cases of import by land or river or of transport, an account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.

4. In cases of transport by rail, each package shall be marked with the word "Cannon," or as the case may be, in such a manner as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM NO. II.

[Rules 9 and 10]

FEE—

(*a*) where granted under rule 9 (1) (*d*), FREE OF ALL FEE;

(*b*) where granted under rule 10, ONE RUPEE IN STAMPS; OR

(*c*) in any other case, TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*License for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores into the port of*_____

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Purpose for which required	Value of the firearms per piece.	Place where articles are to be deposited or to which they are to be despatched	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number				From the_____ to the_____ 19

The _____ of_____

_____ 19 .

Seal.

(Signature.)

*Commissioner of Police,*_____

*Magistrate of the*_____ *District*

Secy to the Govt of Madras.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909

2. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.

3. The articles shall be either—

(*a*) deposited at Aden in such Government ware-house as the Resident may from time to time appoint in this behalf. and elsewhere in a ware-house—

(*i*) appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), or

(*ii*) licensed under section 16 of the said Act and sanctioned under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(*b*) forthwith despatched to their place of destination under a separate license, where such place is situated outside the port of import, for transport or export by land.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM NO III.

[Rule 11.]

FEE—

(*a*) where granted under rule 11 (*1*) FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS;

(*b*) where granted under rule 11 (*2*) FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by land or river otherwise than into Ajmer-Merwara.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Place of despatch and route	Purpose for which required	Place of destination	Name, description and residence of consignee	Period for which the license is valid
		Description.	Number	Description.	Weight in seers or number					From the_____ to the_____ _____19

(Signature).

Seal.

Commissioner of Police, _____

*Magistrate of the*_____ *District*

*Political Agent for the*_____ *State.*

The _____ of_____ _____ 19 .

Date on which a copy is sent to the

Political Agent for the——*State* [*rule 11 (3)*].

Magistrate of the—— *District* [*rule 11 (4)*].

Station Master at the— *Station* [*rule 11 (5)*.]

*The*_____*19* .

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM NO. IV.

[Rule 12.]

FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores into Ajmer-Merwara.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages	ARMS		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required	Place of destination	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description	Number.	Description	Weight in seers or number					From the——— to the——— ———19 .

(Signature.)

Secy to the Govt of India, Foreign Dept.
Officer specially empowered under rule 12 (1) (c).

The_____ of_____ ——19 . } Date on which a copy is sent to the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara [r. 12 (2)] Station Master at the——Railway Station [r 12 (3)].

*The*_____*19* .

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2 The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM No. V.

[Rule 16.]

FEE—

(*a*) where granted under rule 16 (*2*) (*a*) to (*d*) TEN RUPEES, or in the case referred to in rule 39 (*2*), ONE RUPEE IN STAMPS;

(*b*) where granted under 16 (*2*) (*e*), FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the port of_____ to the port of_____.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages	ARMS.		AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES		Port to which consignment is to be despatched	Period for which the license is valid
		Description.	Number	Description.	Weight in seers or number.		
							From the_____ to the_____ 19 .

The_____ of_____ 19 . { Date on which the consent of the Commissioner of Police,_____ / Magistrate of the_____ District, is obtained [r. 33 (*1*)].

The_____ of_____ 19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to the Commissioner of Police_____ / Magistrate of the_____ District, [r. 16 (*4*)].

(Signature)

Seal.

Commissioner of Police,
Magistrate of the_____

The_____ 19 .

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. Where the consignment is to be despatched to an Indian port the license shall not be valid for export to any port other than that entered in column 7.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM No. VI.

[Rule 17.]

FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License for the export by sea of arms (other than cannon or rifles falling within the restriction imposed by rule 15), ammunition or military stores from the port of to the port of

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route	Purpose for which required	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description	Weight in seers or number.					From the——— ——— to the——— ———19 .

(Signature.)

The——————*19* .

Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.
Officer specially empowered under rule 17.

Conditions.

1 This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, or the consignment stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

FORM NO. VII.

[Rule 18]

FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS unless [1] remitted or reduced under rule [2][39].

License for the export by land or river of— { *arms, ammunition or military stores to* ——— *in the State* / *arms (other than cannon), ammunition or military stores out of the district of Ajmer-Merwara* / *arms (other than cannon), ammunition or military stores to the* ——— *State in the political charge of the Government of* ———.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required	Place of destination.	Name and residence of consignee	Period for which the license is valid
		Description.	Number	Description.	Weight in seers or number					
										From the——— to the——— ———19 .

The——— of——— ———19 . { Date on which the consent of the Political Agent for the——— State / Commissioner of Police——— / Magistrate of the——— District is obtained [r. 33 (*1*)].

(Signature.)

The——— of——— ———19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to the Political Agent for the——State [r. 18 (*3*)] — *Secy to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.* / Magistrate of the——District [r 18 (*4*)] — *Officer specially empowered under rule 18* / Commissioner of Police——[r 18 (*5*)(*a*)] — *Secy to the Govt. of Chief Commissioner.* / Magistrate of the——District [r. 18 (*5*)(*b*)] / Station-master at the——Ry Station [r. 18(*6*)]

The———*19* .

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

[1] For such remission in respect of the grant or renewal of a license for the export to a Native State of ammunition required for the use of a public railway or other public work, *see* notification No 1327, dated the 13th May 1910. *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 393.

[2] *See* notification No. 4600, dated the 9th August 1910. *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p 766.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7 ; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon ; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

FORM No. VIII.

[Rule 22.]

FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorised for the purpose of this consignment	Licensee's place of business, if any.	Number of packages	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee	Period for which the license is valid.
			Description	Number	Description	Weight in seers or number				
										From the—— to the —— ——19 .

The—— of—— —19 . { Date on which the consent of the Comsr. of Police,—— / Magte. of the—— District is obtained [r. 33 (*1*)].

(Signature.)

Seal.

Commissioner of Police,
Magistrate of the——district.

The—— of—— —19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to Comsr of Police ——[r 22 (2) (*a*)]. Magte of the —— Dist [r 22 (2) (*b*)]. Magistrate at —— [r. 22 (3)].

Resident——in Baroda.
Assistant Resident

The——19 .

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7 ; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities

4. The articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

FORM IX } *Cancelled by notification*[1] No. 3857, dated the 8th July
FORM X. } 1910

FORMS XI—XVIII.—*Not reprinted.*

FORM No. XIX.

[Rule 30]

FEES—

(*a*) when granted under rule 30 (*1*) (*a*) (*b*), FOUR ANNAS IN STAMPS FOR EACH WEAPON,

(*b*) when granted under rule 30 (*1*) (*c*) FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for going armed on a journey in or through any province.

1	2		3					4	5	6
Name, description and residence of licensee and Agent (if any).	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSEE IS ENTITLED TO CARRY		RETAINERS (IF ANY) COVERED BY THE LICENSE.					Place of departure, route and place of destination.	Period which the journey is likely to occupy	Period for which the license is valid.
	Description	Quantity	Name of retainer.	Name of retainer's father	Address of retainer	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to carry				
						Description	Quantity.			
										From the——— to the——— ———19 .

(Signature.)

The———19 . Seal

Commissioner of Police———
Magistrate of the———*district.*
Political Agent for the———*State.*

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

[1] *Gazette of India*, 1910, Pt. I, p. 566.

SCHEDULE VII—*concld.*

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein, and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 3.

3. The licensee or any retainer acting under this license shall not, unless specially empowered in this behalf by the authority granting the license, go armed in a railway carriage or to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

4. The licensee shall, at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature, namely :—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased ; and

(*c*) the date of purchase.

5. He shall not go armed with Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition,—

(*a*) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government ; and

(*b*) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplie to the Government.

[*Gazette of India,* 1909, Pt. I, p. 691.]

XVIII.—Orders relating to the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905.

XVIII.—[1]Orders relating to the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905.

Application of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905, to railways in Native States.

No. 784-I B, dated the 9th April 1913.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has within the lands lying within the States of Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junagarh, Baroda, Chuda, Vala, Lathi, Jetpur, Bantva, and Kotda Pitha which have been assigned for the purposes of the Bhavnagar Railway, the Dhasa-Dhoraji section of the Gondal-Porbandar Railway and the Junagarh Railway respectively, the jurisdiction necessary for the administration of the said railways:

Sanction to the use of locomotives

Rules for working open lines of railway and lines under construction, and regarding accidents.

Delegation of powers to Local Governments.

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has full and exclusive jurisdiction of every kind over all the other lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the railways specified in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations and out-buildings and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the said lands the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), in so far as the same may be applicable and subject to any amendments to which those Acts are for the time being subject in British India:

Provided that in the Indian Railways Act, 1890, as so applied, references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the Governments and Authorities mentioned in the third column of the said schedule in respect to the railway lands specified in the corresponding entries in the first and second columns: and references to the Magistrate of the district as referring to the officer exercising within the railway lands in question the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

II. In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 16, 47, 84, 85, 135 and 144, read with section 148, sub-section (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, as so applied, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

1. The use of locomotive engines or other motive power and rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby is sanctioned on all the said railways.

[1] Orders concerning particular railways are printed separately in Volume V.

2. The General Rules for working open lines of railway administered by the Government which were published in the notification of the Railway Board, No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, shall apply to such of the said railways as are used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, subject to any amendments to which the said Rules are for the time being subject in British India.

Provided that the Rules shall further be subject—

(*a*) in the case of any such railway not administered by the Government, which lies partly in British India or is comprised in a railway system having some portion in British India, to any modifications in force for the time being on the said part or portion in British India, and

(*b*) in the case of the Dhrangadhra, Gondal-Porbandar, Jamnagar, Jetalsar-Rajkot, Junagarh and Morvi Railways, to any modifications in force for the time being on the Bhavnagar Railway, unless otherwise directed.

3. The General Rules for working railways under construction and not open for traffic, which were published in the notification of the Railway Board, No. 114, dated the 6th July 1912, shall apply to such portions of the said railways as are for the time being under construction or are sanctioned for construction, subject to any amendments to which the said Rules are for the time being subject in British India.

4. The rules regarding notices of, enquiries into, and returns of accidents, published in the notifications of the Government of India in the Public Works Department (Railway), No. 81, dated the 7th March 1902, and No. 301, dated the 27th August 1902, shall apply to all the said railways, subject to any amendments to which the said Rules are for the time being subject in British India.

5. To the extent and subject to the conditions hereinafter specified the following powers and functions which are vested in the Governor-General in Council under the Indian Railways Act, 1890, as applied, are hereby delegated to the Local Governments aforesaid: the powers and functions so delegated being liable to be revoked or varied, and the exercise and discharge thereof to be controlled, as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time think fit—

(1) *Sections 7, 9 and 11.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council, subject to the proviso that the exercise and

discharge of such powers and functions shall not entail any expenditure in excess of the general powers of sanction of the Local Government concerned.

(2) *Section 48.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council, but only in cases where the railways concerned are under the control of one and the same Local Government.

(3) *Section 51, clause (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), and section 55.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council.

(4) *Section 63.*—The power of determining the vernacular languages in which the maximum number of passengers to be carried in each compartment shall be exhibited.

(5) *Section 83.*—The power of notifying the Magistrates and Police officers to whom notices of railway accidents are to be given.

6. The following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled to the extent noted against each :—

* * * * *[1]

Schedule.

Railway.		State.	Local Government.
Barsi Light Railway system.	Barsi Light Railway :		
	Barsi Road-Latur .	Hyderabad .	The Government of Bombay.
	Barsi Road-Pandharpur.	Miraj (Senior)	
Bengal and North-Western Railway system.	Bengal and North-Western Railway :		
	Benares-Allahabad .	Benares . .	The Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
Bengal-Dooars Railway system.	Bengal-Dooars Railway :		
	Southern Extension.		
	Barnes-Baura .	Cooch Behar .	The Government of Bengal.

[1] Not reprinted.

Schedule—contd

Railway.		State.	Local Government.
	Main Line.		
Bengal-Nagpur Railway system	Bengal-Nagpur Railway		
	Gondia-Purulia .	Kharagarh .	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
		Nandgaon .	
		Sakti . .	
		Raigarh .	
		Gangpur .	The Government of Bihar and Orissa
		Bamra . .	
		Kharsawan	
		Seraikella .	
	Calcutta Extension.		
	Sini-Kalimati .	Seraikella .	The Government of Bihar and Orissa.
	Kalimati-Gorumahisani Branch.	Moharbhanj .	The Government of Bihar and Orissa.
	Cuttack Extension.		
	Khargpur-Balasore .	Moharbhanj .	The Government of Bihar and Orissa.
	Raipur-Vizianagram Section.	Patna . .	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
		Kalahandi .	The Government of Madras.
	Katni Bilaspur Branch	Rewa . .	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Bhavnagar Railway system.	Bhavnagar Railway:		
	Main line.		
	Wadhwan-Bhavnagar.	Baroda . .	The Government of Bombay.
		Bhavnagar	
		Chuda .	
		Vala . .	
		Bhoika Thana	
		Songadh Thana	

Schedule—contd.

Railway.		State	Local Government.
	Palitana Branch.		
	Sihor-Palitana .	Bhavnagar .	The Government of Bombay.
		Palitana .	
		Songadh Thana	
	Dhasa Branch.		
	Dhola-Dhasa . .	Bhavnagar .	The Government of Bombay.
		Songadh Thana	
	Dhasa-Savai-Kundla .	Bhavnagar .	
		Baroda . .	
	Dhrangadhra Railway :		
	Wadhwan-Dhrangadhra	Wadhwan .	The Government of Bombay.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway system.	Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway :	Dhrangadhra .	
	Ahmedabad-Khedbrahma	Baroda . .	The Government of Bombay.
		Pavisa Thana .	
		Idar . .	
	Billimora Kalamba Railway.	Bansda . .	The Government of Bombay.
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway .		
	Main line.		
	Viramgam-Wadhwan	Bajana . .	The Government of Bombay.
		Lakhtar .	
		Wadhwan .	
		Wadhwan District Thana.	
	Baroda-Godhra Chord	Baroda . .	The Government of Bombay.
	(*Anand*) *Godhra Branch*	Baroda . .	The Government of Bombay.
		Pandu Mewas .	

Schedule—contd.

Railway.	State	Local Government.
Patri Branch.		
Viramgam-Kharaghoda	Bajana . .	The Government of Bombay.
	Patri . .	
Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway:		
Mehsana-Viramgam	Baroda . .	The Government of Bombay.
	Katosan .	
	Ijpura . .	
Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda Railway:		
Godhra-Dohad .	Baria . .	The Government of Bombay.
Anas River-Nagda .	Jhabua . .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
	Indore . .	
	Sailana .	
	Ratlam . .	
	Gwalior. .	
Nagda-Muttra Railway:		
Main line .	Gwalior. .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
	Dewas (Senior)	
	Dewas (Junior)	
	Indore . .	
	Jhalawar .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
	Kotah . .	
	Bundi . .	
	Tonk . .	
	Jaipur . .	
	Karauli .	
	Bharatpur .	

Schedule—contd.

Railway.	State	Local Government.
Bayana-Agra Branch	Bharatpur .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Nagda-Ujjain Railway	Gwalior .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
Palanpur-Deesa Railway.	Palanpur .	The Government of Bombay.
Petlad-Cambay Railway.—		
Anand-Cambay .	Baroda . .	The Government of Bombay.
	Cambay	
Rajpipla Railway :—		
Anklesvar-Nandod .	Rajpipla .	The Government of Bombay.
Rajputana Malwa Railway.		
Main line.		
Sabarmati-Delhi	Baroda . .	The Government of Bombay.
	Palanpur .	
	Sirohi . .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
	Jodhpur .	
	Kishangarh .	
	Jaipur . .	
	Alwar . .	
	Nabha . .	The Government of the Punjab.
	Pataudi .	
Agra (Bandikui) Branch.	Jaipur . .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
	Alwar . .	
	Bharatpur .	
Cawnpore-Achnera Section.		
Muttra-Achnera .	Bharatpur .	The Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Schedule—contd

Railway.	State.	Local Government.
Rewari-Bhatinda-Fazilka Section	Dujana . .	The Government of the Punjab.
	Jind . .	
	Patiala .	
	Faridkot .	
	Nabha . .	
Rewari-Phulera Chord.	Nabha . .	The Government of the Punjab.
	Patiala . .	
	Alwar . .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
	Jodhpur .	
	Jaipur . .	
Sambhar (Kuchaman) Branch.	Jaipur . .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana
	Jodhpur .	
Malwa Section (including the Holkar State Railway).		
Nasirabad—Northern end of the Narbada Bridge.	Mewar . .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
	Tonk . .	
	Gwalior .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
	Indore . .	
	Sailana . .	
	Jaora . .	
	Ratlam .	
	Dhar . .	
Northern end of the Narbada Bridge—Khandwa	Indore . .	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Schedule—contd.

Railway.		State.	Local Government.
	Ujjain (Fatehabad) Branch	Gwalior	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
	Tapti Valley Railway :—		
	Surat-Bhadbhunja .	Sachin . .	The Government of Bombay.
		Baroda . .	
Eastern Bengal State Railway system.	Eastern Bengal State Railway.		
	Northern Section.		
	Parbat pur-Jalpaiguri	Cooch Behar .	The Government of Bengal.
	Kaunia-Dhubri Section.	Cooch Behar .	The Government of Bengal.
East Indian Railway system.	Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway .		
	Ambala-Kalka.	Patiala .	The Government of the Punjab.
		Kalsia . .	
Gondal-Porbandar Railway system.	Gondal-Porbandar Railway :		
	Dhasa-Dhoraji .	Bantva . .	The Government of Bombay.
		Baroda . .	
		Bhavnagar .	
		Gondal . .	
		Jetpur . .	
		Junagarh .	
		Kotda Pitha	
		Lathi . .	
		Vithalgarh	
	Dhoraji-Porbandar .	Gondal .	The Government of Bombay.
		Navanagar .	
		Porbandar .	

Schedule—contd.

Railway.		State.	Local Government.
	Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway	Gadhka .	The Government of Bombay.
		Goudal . .	
		Jetpur . .	
		Junagadh .	
		Kotaria .	
		Kotda-Sangani	
		Lodhika .	
		Rajkot . .	
		Shahpur .	
		Virpur . .	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway system.	Agra-Delhi Chord Railway :		
	Agra-Muttra . .	Bharatpur .	The Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
	Baran-Kotah Railway .	Kotah . .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
	Bhopal-Itarsi Railway	Bhopal . .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
	Bhopal-Ujjain Railway.	Bhopal .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
		Gwalior .	
		Indore . .	
		Dewas (Senior)	
		Dewas (Junior)	
	Bina-Guna-Baran Railway.	Gwalior .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
		Tonk . .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
		Kotah . .	

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Railway.	State.	Local Government.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.		
SOUTH-EAST LINE		
Main Line.		
Hotgi-Raichur	Kurundvad (Junior).	The Government of Bombay.
	Hyderabad	The Resident at Hyderabad.
Dhond-Manmad Branch.	Hyderabad	The Government of Bombay.
NORTH-EAST LINE.		
Main Line.		
Bhusawal-Wardha	Hyderabad (Berar).	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Amraoti Branch	Hyderabad (Berar).	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Khamgaon Branch	Hyderabad (Berar).	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
MIDLAND SECTION.		
Main Line.		
Bhopal-Chambal River.	Bhopal	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
	Kurwai	
	Gwalior	
	Khaniadhana	
	Orchha	
	Datia	
Chambal River-Banganga River.	Dholpur	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Schedule—contd.

Railway.		State.	Local Government.
	(*Jhansi*) *Cawnpore Branch.*	Samthar .	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
	(*Jhansi*) *Manikpur Branch.*	Orchha .	The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
		Alipura .	
		Garrauli .	
		Pahra . .	
		Taraon . .	
	Bina Saugor Katni Branch.		
	Damoh-Katni . .	Panna . .	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
	Muktajapur-Ellichpur Railway.	Hyderabad (Berar).	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
	Muktajapur-Yeotmal Railway.	Hyderabad (Berar).	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Gujarat Light Railways system.	Godhra Lunavada Railway.	Lunavada .	The Government of Bombay.
Jamnagar Railway system	Jamnagar Railway :		
	Rajkot-Jamnagar .	Rajkot . .	The Government of Bombay.
		Pal . .	
		Jalia . .	
		Dhrol . .	
		Navanagar .	
Jodhpur Bikaner Railway system	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway :		
	Bhatinda-Bikaner frontier.	Patiala . .	The Government of the Punjab.
Junagarh Railway system.	Junagarh Railway :		
	Jetalsar-Verawal .	Junagarh .	The Government of Bombay.
		Gondal . .	

Schedule—contd.

Railway		State.	Local Government.
	Kutiana Branch.		
	Shahpur-Bantva .	Junagarh . Manavadar . Sardargarh . Bantva . .	The Government of Bombay.
	Visavadar Branch.		
	Junagarh-Visawadar	Junagarh .	The Government of Bombay.
Madras and Southern Maratha Railway system.	Hindupur (Mysore State) Railway .		
	Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier near Hindupur.	Mysore . .	The Resident in Mysore.
	Kolar Gold-fields Railway.	Mysore . .	The Resident in Mysore.
	Kolhapur Railway .		
	Miraj-Kolhapur .	Miraj (Senior). Kolhapur .	The Government of Bombay.
	Madras and Southern Maratha Railway :		
	BROAD GAUGE SOUTH WEST LINE.		
	Bangalore Branch.		
	Jalarpet-Bangalore City.	Mysore . .	The Resident in Mysore.
	BROAD GAUGE NORTH-WEST LINE.		
	Main Line.		
	Tungabhadra River-Raichur.	Hyderabad .	The Resident at Hyderabad.
	METRE GAUGE.		
	Main Line		
	Gadag-Hospet .	Hyderabad .	The Government of Bombay.

Schedule—contd.

Railway.	State.	Local Government.
Bijapur Branch.		
Gadag-Hotgi . .	Ramdurg .	The Government of Bombay.
	Sangli . .	
	Akalkot .	
Poona Branch.		
Londa-Poona . .	Aundh . .	The Government of Bombay.
	Jamkhandi .	
	Kurandvad (Junior).	
	Kurandvad (Senior).	
	Kolhapur .	
	Miraj (Senior).	
	Miraj (Junior).	
	Phaltan .	
	Sangli . .	
Harihar Branch.		
Hubli-North outer signal Harihar.	Jamkhandi .	The Government of Bombay.
	Miraj (Junior).	
	Savanur .	
	Mysore . .	
Mysore Section (Mysore State Railway).		
Harihar-Bangalore .	Mysore	The Resident in Mysore.
Sangli Railway:		
Miraj-Sangli .	Miraj (Senior)	The Government of Bombay.
	Sangli . .	

Schedule—contd.

Railway		State.	Local Government
Morvi Railway System.	Morvi Railway		
	Wadhwan-Rajkot .	Dhrangadhra .	The Government of Bombay.
		Dhrol . .	
		Gavridad .	
		Kotharia .	
		Lakhtar .	
		Morvi . .	
		Muli . .	
		Rajkot . .	
		Sayla . .	
		Wadhwan .	
		Wankaner .	
	Wankaner-Morvi .	Wankaner .	The Government of Bombay.
		Morvi . .	
Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway system	Hingoli Branch Railway:		
	Purna-Hingoli .	Hyderabad .	The Resident at Hyderabad.
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway:		
	Hyderabad-Manmad .	Hyderabad .	The Resident at Hyderabad.
	Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway—		
	Main Line.		
	Wadi-Frontier near Gangineni	Hyderabad .	The Resident at Hyderabad.
	Mineral Branch.		
	Dornakal-Singareni Collieries	Hyderabad .	The Resident at Hyderabad.

Schedule—contd.

Railway.		State.	Local Government.
North-Western Railway system.	North-Western Railway.		
	Main Line.		
	Ambala-Amritsar.	Patiala .	The Government of the Punjab.
		Nabha .	
		Kapurthala .	
	Kotri Rohri Branch.	Khairpur .	The Government of Bombay.
	Raewind-Bhatinda Branch.	Faridkot .	The Government of the Punjab.
		Nabha .	
		Patiala .	
	Jammu-Kashmir Section.		
	Sialkot-Jammu .	Jammu .	The Government of the Punjab.
	Kalka-Simla Railway.	Patiala .	The Government of the Punjab.
		Baghat .	
		Keonthal .	
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway.	Malerkotla .	The Government of the Punjab.
		Patiala .	
		Nabha .	
		Jind .	
	Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway.	Patiala .	The Government of the Punjab.
		Nabha .	
	Southern Punjab Railway:		
	Main Line.		
	Rohtak-Bhatinda-Samasata.	Jind .	The Government of the Punjab.
		Patiala .	
		Bikaner .	
		Bahawalpur .	

Schedule—concld

Railway.		State.	Local Government.
	Ludhiana Extension		
	McLeodganj-Fazilka	Bahawalpur .	The Government of the Punjab.
	Narwana-Kaithal Branch.	Patiala .	The Government of the Punjab.
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway system.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway ·		
	Main Line.		
	Benares-Janghai .	Benares .	The Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
	Bareilly-Moradabad	Rampur .	
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway system.	Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway ·		
	(*Lalkua*) *Kashipur Extension.*	Rampur .	The Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
South Indian Railway system.	Shoranur-Cochin Railway.	Cochin Travancore .	The Government of Madras
	Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway.	Travancore .	The Government of Madras

[*Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p. 376.]

Application of the Railway law of British India to the lengths of the Bhavnagar Railway in the Wadhwan and Limbdi States

No. 3524-I., dated the 5th September 1889.—In substitution of Foreign Department notification No. 1343-I., dated the 28th March 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification, which shall be deemed to have been in force from the date of the said cancelled notification :

Whereas the Governor General in Council has, by arrangements made with the [1][Chiefs of Wadhwan and Limbdi] jurisdiction within those portions of land which lie within their respective territories, and are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the [1][Bhavnagar Railway] (including the lands

[1] Substituted by notification No. 785-I.B., dated the 9th April 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I, p 386.

occupied, as stations, out-buildings, and for other Railway purposes): In exercise of this jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879[1], and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

(1) The provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to Railways in India shall apply to the aforesaid lands.

(2) The Governor of Bombay in Council shall, for the purposes of the said law, be deemed to be the Local Government in respect of the lands aforesaid.

[2]* * * * *

[*Gazette of India*, 1888, Pt. I, p. 468.]

[3] Application of the Railway Board Act, 1905, to railways in the Baluchistan Agency.

[3] *No. 3419-F., dated the 29th September 1905.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3, sub-section (2), of the Sind-Pishin Railway Act, 1887 (XI of 1887), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department,[4] No. 910-E., dated the 2nd May 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), to so much of the Sind-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway as lies within the aforesaid territories.

[*Gazette of India*, 1905, Pt. I, p. 692.]

Authority to the Secretary to the Railway Board to sign documents

No. 802, dated the 24th March 1905.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 139 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India and as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the Secretary to the Railway Board to sign all documents containing any notice, determination, direction, requisition, appurtenant, or expression of opinion, approval or sanction given or signified on the part of the Governor General in Council for any of the purposes of, or in relation to, the said Act or any of the powers or provisions therein contained.

[*Gazette of India*, 1905, Pt. I, p. 233.]

[1] See now the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902. Printed in Appendix III.

[2] Omitted by notification No. 785-I B, dated the 9th April 1913. *Gazette of India*, 1913, Pt. I p. 386.

[3] No. 1097-F., dated the 24th March 1905, applied the Railway Board Act, 1905, to railway lands under British jurisdiction outside British India, including those in the Baluchistan Agency Territories. As regards Native States it was cancelled by notification No 784-I.B, dated the 9th April 1913, *supra*, and as regards the Baluchistan Agency it is practically superseded by this notification.

[4] *Gazette of India*, 1890, Pt. I, p 343. Under the terms of notification No. 1603-I.B., dated the 28th July 1911 (printed Vol. I, p 7), the Indian Railways Act, 1890, is in force in the Baluchistan Agency to the same extent as in British Baluchistan, *see* notification No. 209, dated the 2nd May 1890. *Gazette of India*, 1894, Pt. I, p. 347.

No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Railway Board Act. 1905 (IV of 1905), as in force in British India and as locally applied by Foreign Department [1] notification No. 1097-F., of this date, the Governor General in Council is pleased— Powers of the Railway Board

(*1*) to invest the Railway Board with all the powers or functions of the Governor General in Council under sections 4, 5, 7, 9, 11 to 14 (both inclusive), 16 to 19 (both inclusive) and 22 to 25 (both inclusive), section 47, sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*), sections 48, 52 to 55 (both inclusive), 62 and 63, section 83, clause (*e*), section 84, section 85, section 97, sub-section (*3*), section 143 and schedule II, clause (8) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), with respect to all railways, subject to the following conditions namely :—

(*a*) that the Railway Board shall, in the exercise of any of the said powers or functions, be subject to the control of the Governor General in Council ;

(*b*) that the exercise of powers or functions under section 7, section 9 or section 11 shall not entail any expenditure in excess of the general powers of sanction exerciseable by the Railway Board ; and

(*c*) that the Railway Board shall exercise the power conferred by section 143, sub-section (*2*), or sub-section (*3*), in respect only of (*i*) rules made by themselves and (*ii*) rules made by the Governor General in Council before the date of this notification in exercise of any power with which the Board is invested by this notification ; and

(*2*) to invest the Railway Board with the power of the officer referred to in section 47 of the said Indian Railways Act, 1890, to make general rules for railways administered by the Government.

[*Gazette of India*, 1905, Pt. I, p. 232.]

No. 9940, dated the 17th December 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), as in force in British India and as locally applied by Foreign Department [1] notification No. 1097-F., dated the 24th March 1905, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the Railway Board with all the powers or functions of the Governor General in Council under section 49 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), in the matter of agreements with Railway Companies for the construction of rolling stock, plant or machinery used on, Ditto

[1] *See* footnote 3 on the previous page.

or in connection with, railways, or for leasing or taking on lease any rolling stock, plant, machinery or equipments required for use on a railway, or for the maintenance of rolling stock, subject to the condition that the Railway Board shall, in the exercise of the said powers or functions, act in accordance with the general rules or orders on the subject passed from time to time by the Government of India.

[*Gazette of India*, 1906, Pt. I, p. 927.]

Powers of the Railway Board

No. 2972, dated the 8th April 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), as in force in British India and as locally applied by Foreign Department[1] notification No. 1097-F., dated the 24th March 1905, * * the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the Railway Board with all the powers or functions of the Governor General in Council under section 50, clause (*d*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), subject to the condition that the Railway Board shall, in the exercise of the said powers or functions, act in accordance with the general rules or orders on the subject passed from time to time by the Government of India.

[*Gazette of India*, 1907, Pt. I, p. 273.]

Ditto.

No. 2140, dated the 28th February 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), as in force in British India and as locally applied by Foreign Department notification [1] No. 1097-F., dated the 24th March 1905, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the Railway Board with the power conferred upon the Governor General in Council by section 51 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), to sanction Proceedings of Railway Companies in respect of the matters therein specified, subject to the condition that the Railway Board shall, in the exercise of the said power, act in accordance with the general rules or orders on the subject passed from time to time by the Government of India.

[*Gazette of India*, 1908, Pt. I, p. 169.]

[1] *See* footnote 3 on p. 264, *supra*.

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